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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BRITISH PREMIER TO ATTEND COUNCIL MEETING AT PARIS

Question of Dispatch of Troops
Is to Take Precedence Over
Other Items on Agenda When
Allies Convene on August 8

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Monday)—Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon will proceed to Paris on Sunday, August 7, to attend the meeting of the Supreme Council, the opening date of which has been fixed for Monday the 8th. The chief allied powers have been invited to attend, with the exception of Belgium, whose presence will not be deemed necessary unless the subject of sanctions is discussed.

The most important item on the agenda will be the question of the settlement of Upper Silesia, which it is expected will take precedence of all other matters; and the hope is expressed that an early decision may be reached while Mr. Lloyd George is still present, for it is not anticipated that the Premier will be able to remain in Paris more than three days at the outside.

After disposing of the Upper Silesian question, it is probable that matters in Russia and the Middle East will be dealt with, in which case the conference will probably last over a week.

Val Points Cleared Up

The feeling in official circles here is that, although many knotty problems still remain to be dealt with in regard to the disputed Silesian area, the vital points of difference that had arisen between Britain and France, and which at one time constituted a serious threat to amicable settlement, have to a great extent been cleared up by a certain amount of give-and-take on both sides.

On the one hand the British and Italian governments have acceded to the French request and presented a joint note to the German Government, asking that facilities be given for the transport of troops to the plebiscite area should the occasion arise. On the other hand the French Government has agreed not to press its demand for the dispatch of the French division to the Silesian area, but has agreed to accept the German demand for a certain amount of give-and-take on both sides.

It was stated, however, that the French Government is not prepared to accept this view, not without any desire to take a stand in the Silesian area, but solely on account of the tone of the German reply to the French demand for transport facilities for their troops. In this respect there is still some lingering resentment on the part of the French, accompanied by the feeling that Britain ought to have supported the French attitude even though quite the same views were not held in regard to the immediate necessity for additional troops.

Experts Meet

By the frank interchange of views that will be possible next Monday when the first meeting of the Supreme Council takes place, it is hoped that even this last lingering feeling of irritation may be cleared away.

Meanwhile great satisfaction was expressed that the commission of experts has been able to get to work, and it is stated that their report will be in readiness for the council when it meets. This report will include recommendations mainly based on the findings of the allied commission in Upper Silesia, as regards not only the question of troops but also the matter of the immediate disposition of the disputed territory, by which it will be possible to make a transfer of those areas which are indisputably Polish or German.

To this and the Central German Government and the Prussian Government have pointedly issued an appeal to the population of Upper Silesia and to Germany to assist in maintaining order. This appeal states that the two governments have decided to get in the closest touch with the population of Upper Silesia with the idea of influencing the inhabitants of that country to impose on themselves an attitude of great restraint.

Self-Restraint Required

"The world must be afforded," the note stated, "an example of how people can smooth the way for a real solution of a question of such vast importance by means of studied self-restraint. Every one who wishes to serve the German cause will keep cool and remain conscious of the great responsibility which the moment imposes upon the government. Any thoughtless action will endanger the unbiased and just decision which we claim."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, WESTMINSTER, England (Monday)—Important information regarding the order of the agenda for the Supreme Council meeting next Monday was given by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons today at question time. Priority is to be given to the question of the dispatch of troops, and the first item on the agenda, the Prime Minister announced, will be to decide whether, pending the announcement of

CHINESE DISAVOW COAL CONCESSION

Indications Are That the British
Governor of Hong Kong Will
Insist That Peking Live Up
to Its Previous Agreement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Monday)—An energetic protest has been made at No. 10 Downing Street by B. Lennox Simpson, political adviser to the Chinese Government, against the Cassel Coal Concession by which the practical monopoly of the coal mines and railway construction along the Hankow-Canton line in southern China has been ceded to a British company subject to the confirmation of the Peking Government.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, PARIS, France (Monday)—If the program of the conference now being prepared is carried out, the meeting will be longer than any held during the past two years. A multiplicity of subjects await attention. If England and France are to work together, it is essential that there should be a general understanding. Today it is recognized more clearly that the present accord is on a relatively unimportant preliminary matter, and that on the main question of the partition of Upper Silesia, French and British opinion are at variance.

The removal of the sanctions imposed on Germany in March is being raised, and the reported promises of British authorities to Dr. Stresemann, who was the prospective Chancellor, are severely condemned in France, where they appear to be a breach of the allied pledge of concerted action, which is precisely a reproach of England to France in respect of the Silesian affair.

Before the Silesian difficulties become acute there was, however, a strong movement in diplomatic circles in France for the removal of certain economic sanctions in the Rhineland, and a compromise is probable after the Silesian problem is solved. It is Belgium who has the intention of bringing up the scandalous acquittal and sentence of Leloup, but France will lead every support to the Belgian position.

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NEWS SUMMARY

The long-looked for meeting of the
Supreme Council is to take place at
Paris next Monday, and Mr. Lloyd
George and Lord Curzon will attend
it. Naturally the Upper Silesian ques-
tion holds the field, and it is felt that
the give and take policy of the last
few days between France and
Britain has cleared the atmosphere
sufficiently to render an early and
amicable solution of this question
probable. The report of the commis-
sion of experts may be ready on Mon-
day. It contains recommendations as to
the immediate disposition of the
disputed territory. Both the Central
German and the Prussian govern-
ments have made appeals to the people
of Upper Silesia to assist in maintain-
ing order.

A mass demonstration was held in
Berlin by various societies, the object
being to prove that the majority of
the German people demand an open,
peace foreign policy to combat mili-
tarism and imperialism. Peace resolu-
tions were unanimously carried.

A threefold landing on the Black
Sea of the Greek forces has created a
serious threat to the right flank of
the Kemalists troops. The Greeks are
attempting to isolate the Turkish
forces at Ismid and to attack Angora.
It is expected that the Greco-Turkish
question will come before the Supreme
Council. All parties seem to favor
intervention to prevent a continuance
of hostilities. The decisive defeat by
the Greeks of the Turkish Nationalist
forces under Mustafa Kemal in Asia
Minor has revived the vexed
question of future control of Con-
stantinople. It is declared by an
Athenian newspaper that the Turks
have rendered void the Treaty of
Sèvres, and thus forfeited their right
to continued occupation of Con-
stantinople. The Turks are, it says,
incapable of defending the capital or
of maintaining order there.

An energetic protest has been made
at Downing Street by the political
adviser of the Chinese Government
against the Cassel coal concession by
which the practical monopoly of the
coal mines and railway construction
along the Hankow-Canton line has
been ceded to the British company
subject to confirmation of the Chinese
Government. The indications are that
the British Governor of Hongkong will
insist that Peking live up to its
previous agreement.

Italy accepted President Harding's
invitation to take part in the forthcom-
ing centenary of the landing of the Pilgrims
at Plymouth, Massachusetts, accord-
ing to the Italian Government. It is
stated that the Italian Government
tends to live up loyally to all her
treaty obligations.

President Harding, speaking at ex-
ercises in celebration of the tercen-
tenary of the landing of the Pilgrims
at Plymouth, Massachusetts, expressed
hope for the reduction of armaments.
He asserted that peace is bringing
"new assurances" and that the Pilgrim
ideals preface recovery from the
"other disarrangements of a cataclysmic
war."

An entirely new system of adjusting
disputes between wage earners and
employers is proposed by the Loyal
Labor Legion of New York City, which
has launched a new labor movement in
the United States. It contends that
men and women have the right to work
regardless of unions, that the public
is a party at interest in labor contro-
versies, that a court of arbitration
shall be established with power to en-
force its decisions, and that employers
and wage earners shall settle disputes
without interference by persons not
personally affected.

The Producing Managers Associa-
tion charges the Actors Equity Asso-
ciation with bad faith and a joint
board of arbitration has been ap-
pointed to reach a decision in the con-
troversy between the two organiza-
tions, which has culminated in the
discharge of all members of the
Equity Association by members of the
Producers' Association.

The Railroad Labor Board has over-
ruled the contention of the Pennsylv-
ania railway that employees' repre-
sentatives dealing with it on workers'
committees should be selected by popu-
lar vote, regardless of affiliations. "It
is almost reasonable," the board de-
clared, "to haggle over non-essentials
at the risk of social chaos."

John Skelton Williams, former
Comptroller of the Currency, today, in
Washington, will repeat his charges
that the Federal Reserve Bank is
aligning itself against the interests of
the farmer, before the joint congress-
ional commission of agricultural
inquiry. He is expected to be sub-
jected to a severe cross-examination,
following his testimony.

The so-called "American Plan," or
direct dealing of employers with
workers, irrespective of trade unions,
has been adopted by a large part of
the builders in the northern part of
California, following the example of
the southern part, which has adhered
to the plan for some years.

Determined effort is being made to
restore the embargo on dyestuffs in
the permanent tariff bill, which the
Senate Finance Committee takes up
tomorrow. Advocates of the Ameri-
can valuation plan will be heard on
Thursday.

UNIONS ARE UPHELD BY LABOR BOARD

Organized Labor's Right to Rep-
resentation Confirmed in the
Pennsylvania Case—Board
Says Hagglng Is Like Treason

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office,
CHICAGO, Illinois—Repudiating the
manner in which the Pennsylvania
system controlled the election of em-
ployees' committees regardless of
union affiliation, the United States
Railroad Labor Board, in a decision
made public here yesterday, ordered
a new election and prescribed the
manner of voting. The Federated
Shop Crafts, which is the railway em-
ployees' department of the American
Federation of Labor, was the oppo-
nent of the railway in the proceedings.
Working rules, negotiated by the
committee named on the company bal-
lot, were declared void by the board.
Impudence with quibbling over tech-
nicities was expressed by the de-
cision, which said that "at a time
when the nation is slowly and pain-
fully progressing through industrial
depression, unemployment and unrest
it is almost treasonable for any em-
ployer or employee to haggle over
non-essentials at the risk of social
chaos."

Company Writes Own Ballot

In ostensibly carrying out a pre-
vious order of the Labor Board the
Pennsylvania System held a general
election for the appointment of work-
ers' committees who would confer
with railway officials on new work-
ing rules. The union men refused to
vote on the company ballot, and is-
sued one of their own.

This was followed by the refusal of
the company to deal with any com-
mittee other than that named on its
own ballot.

"The carrier had no more right,"
said the decision, "to assume control
of the selection of the representatives
of the employees than the employees
would have had to supervise the nam-
ing of the representatives of the car-
rier, for the statute plainly provides
that the employees shall designate
and authorize their representatives."

Carriers Unjustified

"The carrier was not justified in
refusing the request of the employees
to place on the ticket the name of the
organization. The granting of this one
request would have avoided all
trouble, and nobody would have in-
jured any injury, because the names
of any other organization or the names
of individuals could have appeared on
the ticket, and all employees, union
and non-union, would have had the
right to vote."

"If a majority of the employees had
not wanted to be represented by the
organization they would have had the
unobstructed right to say so. Rep-
resentation by the organization is
only representation by individuals
after all. There is nothing in the
statute to deny the employees the
privilege of belonging to an organiza-
tion and being represented by that
organization by its accredited of-
ficers."

New Conference Soon

"The carrier had no legal authority
to divide its system into regions and
require the employees to elect region-
al representatives. The transportation
act contemplates that the em-
ployees of the class directly interested
on an entire system shall elect a rep-
resentative. It is easy to see how an
arbitrary regional division of the em-
ployees by the carrier might be as
unjust as it is unlawful."

The method of holding the new
election, according to the board order,
is to be determined at conference to
be held on or before August 10. These
are to be attended by representatives

PRESIDENT DRAWS ASSURANCE FROM PILGRIM IDEALS

Faith Is Firmer That Burden of
Armaments May Be Largely
Diminished, He Tells Throngs
at the Plymouth Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts—Draw-
ing assurance from the ideals which
inspired the Pilgrims of 300 years ago,
President Warren G. Harding, speak-
ing yesterday at the exercises held in
observance of the tercentenary of the
landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth,
declared that the world is recovering
from the "utter disarrangements of a
cataclysmic war." He asserted that
peace is bringing its "new assur-
ances," and "our faith is firmer that
war's causes may be minimized, over-
burdening armament may be largely
diminished; and these, too, without
surrender of the nationality which has
inspired or the good conscience which
has defended."

The scene laid with the replica of
the Pilgrim ship Mayflower, and the
presidential yacht of the same name,
anchored in the harbor of Plymouth,
with American warships and the Brit-
ish cruiser Cambrian in the back-
ground, the observance of President's
Day opened with the landing of the
Chief Executive. Saluted with 21
guns, President Harding was greeted
in the name of the Commonwealth of
Massachusetts by Gov. Channing H.
Cox, Lieut-Gov. Alvin T. Fuller, Henry
Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachu-
setts, and members of the local com-
mittee. At the dock the President
presented medals to 27 New Bedford
school children of Polish, French,
Italian and Portuguese parentage, for
excellence in an English-reading con-
test.

Leaving the pier, the presidential
party followed a part of the course of
the tercentenary parade, finally as-
sembling in the reviewing stand. For
nearly two hours American history
and progress was portrayed in floats
and detachments, which filed in parade
past the reviewing stand and the
crowded grandstands on the pagent
field.

Tercentenary Parade

Veterans of the Civil, Spanish and
world wars, of foreign war and
foreign armies, joined with national
guardians and detachments of Ameri-
can and British soldiers and marines
to give the first division of the parade
a brilliant military color and inter-
national air. Following were groups
from fraternal organizations, clad in
picturesque and period costumes;
Indian descendants of those tribes-
men who once fought and treated
with the Plymouth Pilgrims; girl
scouts; boy scouts; and many other
detachments.

Floats, beautifully and faithfully
constructed, told the story of America
in striking manner. Christopher Co-
lumbus at the Court of Spain; Vasco
da Gama in the St. Gabriel; Bartho-
lomew Gosnell landing on the strange
coast; the Pilgrim landing; the first
Thanksgiving; the signing of the
treaty with Chief Massasoit; and other
later events in the progress and
growth of the United States, were
chronicled. Floats from practically
every town in Barnstable and Plym-
outh counties portrayed the part
these towns had taken in spreading
the ideals of the Pilgrims and laying
the foundations of the republic.

From the reviewing field the presi-
dential party went to luncheon
through the crowded streets thronged
with the more than 500,000 people
who had come to join in the celebra-
tion. Flags which told the history of
the development of the United States
appropriately decorated the dining
room at the Hotel Somerset. Shortly
after four o'clock the distinguished
guests returned to the pagent field,
where the tiers of seats were filled
and many hundreds stood in circle
about the stand in the center of the
field.

Explaining briefly the commemora-
tive significance of the event, William
S. Kyle opened the tercentenary ex-
ercises by introducing the Governor
of the Commonwealth. Declaring that
men of Massachusetts have always
gone forth to contribute their best to
progress and civilization, Governor
Cox urged the audience to realize that
they were "assembled at the great
American shrine" and that "we wel-
come representatives from England
and Holland, former homes of the
Pilgrims, where their high purposes
were formed and their momentous pil-
grimage begun." What they estab-
lished at Plymouth, he said, has spread
throughout the land and has been the
inspiration of the nation. The Gov-
ernor welcomed the President as
"the worthy representative of such a
nation."

Address by President

Prefacing his speech with remarks
suggested by Governor Cox's words,
Mr. Harding declared that Plymouth
Rock does not belong to New England,
Massachusetts or Plymouth alone, but
it belongs to all America and all
civilization. For the reason, one
President said, he rejoiced to come
and share in the American tribute to
the Pilgrims of three centuries ago.

"Though they seem comparatively
measureless to us," Mr. Harding con-
tinued, "three centuries are little more
than a moment in the chronicle of

RELIEF FOR RUSSIA, NOT RECOGNITION

Food Shortage Does Not Im-
ply Any Political Rapproche-
ment With Leaders, It Is Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office,
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Efforts by the United States Gov-
ernment to relieve a food shortage in
Russia and to save millions of chil-
dren from privation and possible
starvation in the months immediately
ahead have no bearing whatever on
the political attitude of this country
towards the Soviet Government, and
do not constitute in any sense a rap-
prochement with Moscow.

This was made clear on high offi-
cial authority yesterday. The need
for clarification arose from one of the
periodical drives by sympathizers
with Bolshevism, who hope to get the
United States to recognize the Sov-
iets and to extend huge credits to
Russia. Joseph I. France (R), Sen-
ator from Maryland, always a sym-
pathizer with the Bolshevists, who had
just visited with Premier Lenin, is
asking from Riga for immediate recog-
nition, and for the extension to Russia
of \$4,000,000,000 of credit.

Least there be misunderstanding as to
the relations of the American Gov-
ernment to the Soviets and to the out-
look for the future, the position of
the Administration was clearly stated
once more. The appeal from Russia
for aid to combat threatened famine
is taken as a clear indication that
the "progressive impoverishment,"
which Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of
State, predicted several months ago,
could not but result from the applica-
tion of Communist economics.

The position of the American Gov-
ernment is clear. Any relief afforded
toward ending suffering is not given
to the Soviet Government and will not
be applied under any conditions fixed
by the Moscow authorities, but on the
same conditions that it was applied in
other parts of Europe; nor will it be
administered in such a way as to let
the credit for humanitarian action go
to the Soviet regime. This govern-
ment considers that regime responsi-
ble for the "progressive impoverish-
ment" which led to Maxim Gorky's
appeal to Secretary Hoover for relief.

The United States is placing no
barriers in the way of trade with
Russia, it was stated, but the facts are
that two sides are necessary to trad-
ing, and when Russia has no exportable
produce or material of any kind, and
when all the gold has been absorbed
by the military organization, there
can be no trade or commerce.

While this government regards con-
ditions in Russia as a message to the
world of the complete breakdown of
Communist economics, efforts to re-
lieve food shortage will be applied
with all speed. It is purely a human-
itarian matter and will be conducted
on conditions giving the relief ad-
ministration a free hand, and which
will guarantee that the relief goes
to those that need it.

Secretary Hoover yesterday sent a
cable message to Walter L. Brown,
the European director of the American
Relief administration at London, to
proceed immediately to Riga, to
negotiate conditions with the Moscow
authorities, preparatory to the launch-
ing of a vigorous relief campaign. The
secretary's instructions were sent on
the receipt of a cable message from
London, transmitting the report of
the Soviet's acceptance of the American
offer of aid.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

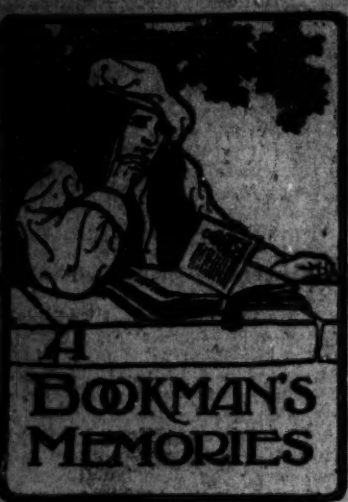
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NIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON, S. W. 1



The King of the Belgians

It is the first time that I have considered a king in this column. As the number of monarchs is dwindling, I may not have another opportunity. The occasion was concerned with literature, so I have placed, without anxiety, the name of His Majesty, the King of the Belgians, at the head of this article. For he was the chairman at the one hundred and thirty-first anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, and I may at once state that he filled the position with charm and dignity. Indeed, he was the success of the evening.

Authors need patrons and clients. Every one who buys a book is a small client merging into a patron. The Royal Literary Fund of Great Britain, is a very important patron. It does not criticize, cultivate or advise authors; it helps those who are unfortunate. The idea of the Royal Literary Fund is to administer assistance to authors who may be reduced to distress by unavoidable calamities, or during the time that he or she is waiting for the promotional returns from a publisher. The good deeds of this institution are done in secret. No one knows the authors who are helped; but one instance, proclaimed in his lifetime by the author himself, may be mentioned. Chateaubriand, when Ambassador to Great Britain, acknowledged with magnanimity, the help afforded him by the Fund when he was an exile and in great straits.

The tentative beginnings of the Royal Literary Fund date back to 1774. At one of the early meetings Benjamin Franklin was chairman. In 1785 the first anniversary dinner of the institution was held. In 1794 the custom was introduced of reciting at the anniversary poetical compositions in praise of the Literary Fund. Mr. Russell was one of those who once obliged with a poem. After a time this custom wisely, I think, was dropped, for it is good to laugh. After that the committee centered its interest in getting some very important names.

Among them have been the Prince Consort in 1842; the Viscount Palmerston in 1855; the Prince of Wales in 1864; the King of the Belgians, the present King's uncle, in 1872; Mr. Gladstone in 1873, and the Ambassador of the United States in 1894, in 1914.

These anniversary dinners have one purpose only—to raise money. This mission is camouflaged, yet it is plain. To many people the yearly dinner of the Royal Literary Fund is one of the social events, but most of them are allotted places at tables which are not in important positions. The patrons of literature are honored rather than the producers. The patrons have a larger balance at their banks.

Much depends on the chairman. The committee has had a long experience in such matters, but it was a stroke of genius to persuade the King of the Belgians to take the chair, and felicitous to induce the Lord Mayor to allow the dinner to be held in the Guildhall of the City of London, a venerable and honored fabric, portions of which date back to the time of Henry IV. The old sturdy walls stood triumphant through the great fire of 1666, and here it was that Whittington entertained, in his capacity as Lord Mayor, Henry V and his Queen, Gog and Magog, no longer carried in procession on grand City occasions, took down from their immense niches, upon this historic chamber, their proper titles, by the by, are Gogmagog and Corinorion.

Well, of course Belinda and I decided to attend this important banquet. It is something to sit at table with a king and queen, and when the place is the Guildhall, why, it is seeing life!

The invitation cards stated that evening dress with decorations, ribbons and stars would be worn, so I withdrew my pearl studs from their receptacle, and encased my feet in a new pair of brodered silk socks, which I regret could not be seen.

Lord Tennyson, son of the great poet, and father of the great cricketeer, received the guests, including Belinda (who looked charming) and myself. It is the first time that I have dined with a king and queen, and I want to say here and now that the psychology is interesting. I can best describe it by stating that, over all the proceedings, from the moment of the King's entrance, a hush seemed to fall. We all talked and moved as if we were in church.

At twenty-nine minutes past seven, Belinda and I, through athletic exercises on my part, had forced ourselves into a position behind Lord Tennyson.

The reception room, by the by, was the art gallery of the Guildhall, where the pictures, rejected by the Royal Academy, hang. We did not pay any attention to them. How could we, when we were hemmed in by some of the most distinguished persons in the land, all wearing ribbons and stars and other decorations, some of them extraordinary, and festooned by the members of the various countries.

The clock struck the half hour. It was the moment for the King and Queen of the Belgians to arrive. Lord

Tennyson descended the stairs to meet them in the courtyard. This, I suppose, is the right etiquette. The leader of the orchestra leaned over the gallery, prepared to strike up the Belgian national anthem the moment the fair, sunny, shy, unburnt King, more than six feet high, and his Consort, who just reached to his shoulder, arrived. It was a thrilling moment, and I whispered to Belinda, "This is much more exciting than writing a book." Then I thought of Stevenson's "Prince Otto."

Suddenly the King and Queen appeared, followed by a brilliant staff. They stopped among us, pleased and modest, flushed, but not hurried, the King bowing right and left. At that moment I missed Belinda. My feelings must have been such as Charles Lamb describes when he saw his friend walk down the garden of his suburban cottage, and absent-mindedly disappear in the river. But I was relieved to find that all the other ladies had also disappeared. They had outstayed so low, that they looked like flowers blossoming on the carpet. As the procession passed on, they turned to me, and I said to myself, "I believe all women, Americans also, love a King." But Belinda, even while she was at the lowest point of the curtsy saw, through her drooping eyes, what the Queen was wearing.

In the middle of the gallery stands a marble bust of Clytie, by G. F. Watts, R. A., a permanent exhibit, white and ample. There the procession paused, and while we all listened respectfully, Lord Tennyson read an address of welcome to the King of the Belgians, and the King replied, speaking in English, with a slight foreign accent, quite pretty. Lord Tennyson read his formal address, and the King read his formal reply, and we all murmured "Hear, hear," very gently, and clapped our hands almost noiselessly. The hush was working. I could wish that some monarch would break through the tradition of such pedantic formal acknowledgments, and burst out, once in a way, with a heart-to-heart expression of what he is feeling. It only needed a touch of real humanity to set that large audience aflame, for the King of the Belgians is one of the most popular figures of the day, and he looked so quiet, grave and winning. Many authors, friends of mine, were standing around them, who are capable of enthusiasm, but they seemed weighed down by the orders that hung about their necks and the solemnity of the occasion. Literature, I felt, had ceased to be an affair of an attic, or a third floor back; it had soared into the atmosphere of courts and dignitaries.

Then we all moved, slowly and rather pompously into the Guildhall, the Grandees conversing on the weather, about the bust of Clytie, until we ordinary literary folk had taken our places. I passed on with bowed head, made a joke to Sir Owen Seaman, the editor of Punch, who was graver than anybody, and entered the Guildhall. That was my second thrill of the evening. The great chamber was a blaze of lights. Behind the royal dais were two Royal Servants who had come from Buckingham Palace to minister to the wants of the King and Queen of the Belgians. Dark notes were struck in the helmeted figures of a bevy of London policemen, who were ranged, one in front of each other, still, steady and stolid. They were not impressed. They have seen so many sights.

The King made a fine chairman. Unlike most chairmen, he showed a keen interest in all the speeches, inclining his ear to each speaker, and absorbing every word. But the disadvantage of dining in the Guildhall is that, unless you are seated at one of the tables facing the Royal dais, it is impossible to hear what is being said. I shall reserve my comments on the speeches for another occasion, perhaps in a Literary Letter.

I was rather averse to note that the event of the evening, the reason for the gathering, namely the reading out of the subscription lists, was received listlessly. The highest subscription, one of £500, was given by an American gentleman, and I gathered from Lord Curzon's speech (his full title as given in the program is—The Right Hon. Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K. G., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., D. C. L.) that the total overtopped all previous years. May I say that the three sweet-looking women were the Queen of the Belgians, Lord Curzon and Belinda; and the handsome men were the King of the Belgians and the London policemen.

When the King had replied to the toast in his honor, a quavering voice attempted to strike up "For he's a jolly good fellow." It went badly, not because we did not agree with the sentiment, but because we were all still feeling shy. The hush prevailed.

As the royal guests were departing, I conducted Belinda to the dais, as she wished to see the flower decorations. They were red roses. I persuaded a gorgeous head waiter to give Belinda three as a memento of the evening. She seemed happy until I told her that, owing to the annual expenditure of Great Britain exceeding the income, we were going home by Underground Railway, not by cab. I hope the three red roses that had been looked at, perhaps touched, by royal fingers, soiled her.

Measuring Raindrops

A simple method of ascertaining the size of raindrops has been successfully tested. The drops are allowed to fall into a layer of dry flour, one inch in depth, which is exposed to the rain for a few seconds only. The flour is then set aside until the pellets of dough formed by the drops have hardened sufficiently to be picked out. Experiments with measured drops of water falling into the flour have proved that the pellets differ little in size from the drops which produced them. The largest drops tested in the experiments somewhat exceeded one-fifth of an inch in diameter, but most of them were much smaller. The size varies with the kind of clouds from which the rain falls.

THE LEAGUE IN HYDE PARK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It would be very interesting indeed to write a history of Hyde Park demonstrations: to trace the subsequent date of the movements and causes which have from time to time commanded sufficient enthusiasm to carry Londoners in their thousands to the green land in London's midst. To an onlooker on Saturday, June 25, 1921, amid the 20,000 folks who had come from some trivial and some from serious motives, amid the costumed singers and dancers, the 10 platforms and the main one, where people like the Archbishop and Lord Roberts were receiving guests from the far highways of the earth, there was much that had more to do with the Londoners' love of amusement than his love of the League of Nations. Men come together for love of being in a crowd, and yet it is the men and women in the crowd who will give real life to the idea behind the League, and not the men and women who spoke to them from raised platforms; and it is the men and women in the crowd who may destroy that scheme and more effectually than even the Duke of Northumberland, whose followers held the park gates in their numbers and launched their artillery against every one who entered in the form of leaflets and flaming catchwords. "The League will mean putting King George below M. Leon Bourgeois," read the onlooker in large letters as he passed on. Thus Hyde Park was become for the time being the battleground between an idea and its antagonists, an idea which The Morning Post speaks of as being the baby left on the shore by President Wilson when he returned to America, the idea which is but "half a league onward," as the same journal wittily says, the idea which is the embodiment of Lord Hugh Cecil's desire that the war should teach men to think a little less of their duty toward their own country and a little



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A prophet of peace

more of their duty toward other men's countries.

Crowds are interesting always and everywhere, but a study of Hyde Park crowds is a delight: go to the Marble Arch on any evening, but best of all on Saturday and Sunday evening, and you will find little groups now merging together, now breaking into smaller groups, about more or less of herent speakers, urging as many courses of conduct and thought as they themselves are numerous: watch the crowds or listen to the arguments; from the latter you get the feeling that their users are disproofing all that they wish to prove, from the former you get the realization that false minor prophets do not so very much matter.

Men and women float about from one group to another blissfully bathing in the eddies and currents of the sea of humanity of which they are a part; the trenchant sentence which came from their left is finished in the opposite sense on their right; and so it goes on for perhaps an hour or more until they float off in twos and threes to Edgware Road bus stops, satisfied by the companionship of the multitude. And so with the League. Apart from advertisement, it was no more than a party for its supporters. If some one had set up the cry, "Great is the League of Nations" the crowd would have responded but nevertheless for the most part they would have known not why they shouted. And the scene would be true if the Duke of Northumberland's leaflets had caused the slightest enthusiasm. Nor is this pessimism; many thoughts and desires existed inarticulate in the hearts of the happy-go-lucky crowds; thoughts and desires which spread out from the park into every corner of the world. Down in the Strand they were giving us orange papers bidding us prevent the next war now when it was preparing rather than wait for it to come, and many found an echo for the thought in the memories of the last six years.

Brakes gaily decorated and filled with representatives of Lithuania—are the Lithuanians so like English folk to look upon?—passed along Haymarket in their journey to the park, and Cham of Tartary himself may have been there among the other queer folk; but the spirit of the League does not rest only in them, it is everywhere. It was not possible to believe that Lord Robert Cecil could claim a certain victory, but everything made it certain that the Duke of Northumberland was playing a losing game. People want peace now, not vaguely but actively, because they know what its negation means.

Bringing the Deck Ashore

On shipboard there is a compellingness about the common deck-games which makes them irresistible. People one could imagine as either having dropped play from their lives, or as types of individuals who never conceivably indulged in levity or pastime, are readily induced into deck sports—and they have grown thoroughly enthusiastic over them, too. It is

quite probable that an impetus toward play thus reawakened has in many people perked up a latent whole-some sense.

So why should a line be so sharply drawn between land and sea? Deck-tennis could be just as aptly named porch-tennis, and perhaps be played there with all its native blarney. Simply put up a shoulder-high, two-foot net, about 15 feet long, chalk out a "court" 15 feet deep; secure a well-spiced ring of inch rope, six inches in diameter—and a game begins—two-somes or four-somes. Deck-quota, played with six such rope-rings, needs no description. Anyone who has aided his rings along into the three concentric circles marked on the deck, will see in a flash how the thing could be worked on his own sidewalk or veranda. Then, shuffle-board, that venerable deep-sea pastime! About all its transference to terra firma requires is a space long enough to play it in. The wooden disks will swirl as merrily, as bafflingly, along a level at home, as at sea. Of course, there will remain deck-golf (which is a sort of offsprung of shuffle-board) by no means a rival of the Scottish masterpiece, except as a home sport. We hope to see, at some not too remote day, skyscraper roofs and factory tops utilized for this type of recreation.

THE MARQUIS OF GRANBY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

John Manners, Marquis of Granby, eldest son of the third Duke of Rutland, was born on August 2, 1721, and educated, like all the distinguished men of his age who were not at Westminster, at Eton, where he was junior to Gray and Walpole. Like them he went on to Cambridge, but left Trinity early, went on the Grand Tour, and was soon returned to Parliament as Member for Grantham.

He received his first military commission in October, 1745, as colonel of a Leicester Infantry regiment raised for short service. Unlike several of those corps, it was thoroughly businesslike, and was under canvas at Lichfield by November, and with General Wade a few months later, though Granby had then left it for more active service as a volunteer under the Duke of Cumberland, by whom he was mentioned in dispatches in March, 1746.

His regiment was disbanded in December in the same year; he was re-elected for Grantham in 1746 and 1747, made the campaign of 1747 in Flanders, got engaged to an heiress—one of the St. John's—in 1749, became Member for Cambridgeshire in 1754, was made major-general and colonel of the Blues in 1758, and headed his regiment at the Battle of Minden in 1759, when he came into collision with Lord George Sackville, whom he succeeded as commander-in-chief on the latter's disgrace.

For the next three years he covered himself with glory as a gallant commander, and was so popular with the army and with a country at home that his head became the most popular of inn signs, as old Weller's "Markis of Granby" testifies. He was not only an enlightened officer, looking after the personal welfare of his men, where necessary, at his own cost, but he was broad-minded enough to oppose the dismissal of officers for their political opinions, a crime of which even the great Marlborough was more than once guilty.

His return to England in 1763 was in the nature of a triumph; special messengers waited his return at all the principal ports to offer him his choice of posts, and after accepting the position of master of the ordnance he was three years later appointed commander-in-chief in England in succession to the Duke of Cumberland.

As commander-in-chief Junius early made him a mark for his violent opposition to the government, but afterward apologized after a fashion by putting down his faults to bad advisers. This was the more generous of Junius in that Granby, who had taken Wilke's side in the Middlesex election, publicly recanted, stating that he should always esteem his vote on that occasion as the greatest misfortune of his life, and resigning all his official appointments, his coineignty of the Blues alone excepted.

Granby was a bluff and genial man, and as such appealed to George II. On one occasion he returned from Germany with important news, and was stopped at the door of the King's apartments by a court official, who was shocked at his costume. Granby persisted that it was of more consequence to the King to hear his report, even at the risk of seeing him in dusty boots and a crooked wig, than to wait until he could change his clothes; and the result proved he was right.

We see him in his letters vainly boasting the Primacy of Ireland for his old tutor, Dr. Ewer; defending him- self from the onslaughts of ministers who thought an officer had no right to views of his own; and called up to speak on behalf of the government "who are reduced to their heavy cannon."

A good general, a gallant officer, a politician voting according to his conscience, and ready to recant and lay down his offices at the call of duty, Granby deserved his popularity. "An honest, open-hearted young man, of undaunted spirit and no capacity, tractable and unassuming," is Walpole's verdict when writing serious history; but his letters, written on the spur of the moment, show us Granby as something more and better. The attacks of Junius scarcely damaged his reputation, whereas they ruined that of most of his fellow-ministers.

Honesty and courage have always been popular in England, and never more so than when they have entailed the loss of place; and to honesty and courage no man of his generation can lay greater claim than Lord Granby.

MILLS

There was a jolly miller once
Lived on the river Dee.
He laughed and sang from morn to night,
No lark so blithe as he.

Across the pluto-top we still troll lustily and—we imagine—feelingly about the Miller of the Dee; but what does 1921 United States know at first hand about mills and dusty millers? Almost as exotic as the democrat wagon and the Paisley shawl; the country grist mill survives in only a few isolated localities; one of the very last of New England rural community institutions to pass beneath the yoke of modern industrialism. Of course, from New England, as a sort of base



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The great wheel ever treading up-stream

of operations, went out so many customs and contrivances, accompanying the two or three great streams of westward emigration, that it is only natural to find here and there slowly disappearing grist mills, true-to-type, out in Ohio, Missouri, West Virginia, and Michigan. But the old-time mill in the northeast has well-nigh disappeared.

Grist mills demand water wheels; water wheels require deep, steady creeks; creeks depend upon well-forested watersheds—and what has become of many of New England's forests? They have gone. So, all the easier was rendered the inroad of gasoline-propelled machinery—if, indeed, the up-state crossroads miller survived at all and had custom assured to him to keep wheels turning on into the new century. Besides, how much more efficiently the great city flour mills work. It was hopeless competition from the start for one-man mills that ground slowly and not exceeding fine.

A generation ago we village lads, in our own environment, were ubiquitous youngsters who held the town in fee, went everywhere, into everything; nothing was hid from the sight thereof. The village gristmill we knew as intimately as our own woodshed. Its processes, its machinery, its daily routine, its relaxations, we lived with and mastered as naturally, as uncalculatingly as we did gardening and butter-making.

We remember the heavy grinding stones that were the prized possession of every miller—ponderous circular things, six feet across and 18 inches thick. Two constituted a set, the upper one rotating closely upon the other; that "nether millstone" of fable and proverb. The manner in which

these stones worked on each other was rather of a triumph of applied mechanics; the resultant of generations of folk-experience. They were never suffered to operate without grit in the hopper, because grinding upon each other would have in no time "dulled" their "cutting surfaces." The lower stone had perhaps 50 niches, radiating from its center; these were vertical on one side, but widely sloping on the other; at the stone's center a half-inch deep, but gradually shallowing out so that at the outer edge the groove disappeared. As for the upper stone, it was grooved, as we recall, in reverse fashion upon its bottom. As the oats, corn or wheat pours down from the hopper, through the hole in the revolving upper millstone, and proceeds at once to become cracked and crushed under the heavy weight, it works outward, all the while getting finer and finer, until it reaches the circumference ground as desired. After which it is "bolted" through cloth strainers. It was the patient, reliable water wheel beneath the floor, ever treading up-stream on its Sisyphean journey, which made the rumbling millstone spin. "Sharp-ening" the stones was a task of absorbing interest to us. Mallet and chisel, inch by inch, the radiating grooves had to be re-angled and "dressed-down."

Efficient? Yes. The great city mills are that; but many things they do not do. You cannot go to one of them with an emptied paper flour sack and get a jolly dusty man to fill it with corn meal, yellow as gold, fragrant as myrrh and lily-of-the-valley. The evanescent, subtle flavors of fresh-ground corn meal with the moment away and cannot be preserved by any means of packing or sealing yet devised. In consequence, the hasty pudding and Johnny cake of the past have, in their pristine glory, departed from amongst us (60 cents the 100 pounds—purchasable not today at any price, save in some deep-hill recess in the hills beyond the factory whistle). Each farmer who carried his grist to the miller could be sure his own flour returned to him; its quality of his own making. And the great city mills do not have deep fumes (a word now all but obsolete) full of fish; nor whopping big trout beneath the water wheel, hand-fed for months and tame as kittens. There was always the dam—to divert the stream through the channeled flume—another adjunct and accessory of the village mill; and a dam that was for some untoward reason not also the community swimming hole, was a rare and pathetic spot indeed.

Artificial Cotton

Artificial cotton has been produced in a small way from cellulose obtained from the bark and knots of fir trees. The wood is first crushed into a fibrous mass, then subjected to steam pressure in a closed cylinder for 10 hours, when a solution of bisulphate of soda is introduced and the material kept under pressure for 24 hours more. This makes the material white, and it is then washed and ground to a paste. The next operation is that of bleaching by chloride of lime, after which the material is squeezed between heavy rollers to remove the water. The resulting product is pure cellulose, which is next heated in a boiler with a mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acid. Castor oil, casein, and gelatin are added to give strength to the fiber. The pasty mass is then converted into fine filaments by being forced under pressure through small apertures.

This recalls another naturalist's observation, made by Dr. Carpenter, near Victoria Nyanza. He says that the only entrance ways into some of the waters are grooves cleared in the bank by the heavy bodies of the hippopotamuses as they climb in and out. But these grooves are entirely in the way of business, and not for fun, as he was making his way down to the water along one of these passages it was perhaps natural that Dr. Carpenter should wonder what would happen if a hippopotamus should chance to choose the same moment for coming up. One thing was clear the hippopotamus could not turn. Dr. Carpenter gives the hippopotamus a good character; it is gentle if unmolested, he says, and it does not seem to have occurred to him that infringement of a right of way might have constituted molestation from the point of view of the hippopotamus.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

The Unwed Stanzas of "America"
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have before me a clipping, purporting to have been copied from the Cambridge Tribune, Cambridge, Massachusetts, which states that the anthem "America" was first publicly sung on July 4, 1832, at Park Street Church, Boston, Massachusetts, and that originally there were eight stanzas, four of which have become familiar to all, and four, for some reason, have been dropped. The clipping gives the four not now used as follows:

Our glorious land today,
'Neath Education's away
Soars upward still,
Its halls of learning fair,
Whose bounties all may share,
Behold them everywhere
On vale and hill.

They safeguard Liberty,
The school shall ever be;
Our Nation's pride!
No tyrant hand shall smite,
While with encircling might
All here are taught the Right
With Truth allied.

Beneath Heaven's gracious will
The stars of progress still
Our course do sway;
In unity sublime
To broader heights we climb,
Triumphant over Time—
God speeds our way.

Grand birthright of our sire,
Our altars and our fire
Keep us still pure!
Our starry flag unfurled,
The hope of all the world,
In Peace and Light impiered,
God hold secure!

The clipping closes with the suggestion that these four be pasted in our song books and sung along with the others. To this I add a ready second.

(Signed) E. M. Johnson.
Houston, Texas, July 9, 1921.

Elephants and Others

The elephant reserve in Cape Colony affords special facilities for observations of the ways of these animals. (One of the ponds visited by them has on one side a very steep bank. Sometimes the elephants, after drinking, amuse themselves by sliding down the incline, sitting on their haunches. The youngsters occasionally hesitate to indulge in this sport and they are then coaxed up to the top and shoved off.)

This recalls another naturalist's observation, made by Dr. Carpenter, near Victoria Nyanza. He says that the only entrance ways into some of the waters are grooves cleared in the bank by the heavy bodies of the hippopotamuses as they climb in and out. But these grooves are entirely in the way of business, and not for fun, as he was making his way down to the water along one of these passages it was perhaps natural that Dr. Carpenter should wonder what would happen if a hippopotamus should chance to choose the same moment for coming up. One thing was clear the hippopotamus could not turn. Dr. Carpenter gives the hippopotamus a good character; it is gentle if unmolested, he says, and it does not seem to have occurred to him that infringement of a right of way might have constituted molestation from the point of view of the hippopotamus.

blackberry time

2 lbs.
Domino
Cane Sugar
Granulated

5 lbs.
Domino
Cane Sugar
Granulated

Do up enough berries to last all year 'round—preserves are economical and highly nutritive.

In all your preserving use Domino Granulated—it's a pure cane sugar of the highest quality packed in sturdy cartons and strong cotton bags, proof against flies, ants and dust.

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP
American Sugar Refining Company
"Sweeten it with Domino"
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown, Golden Syrup.

INCORRIGIBILITY OF THE REBEL MOORS

Spanish Forces in the Tetuan District Practically No Sooner Quiet a Disturbance Than Another Occurs Elsewhere

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TETUAN, Morocco (Spanish Zone).—One of the most tantalizing characteristics of the rebel Moors is that in the hills and the lonely villages, with centers and headquarters here and there, who are making their last stands and still apparently hang on to the hope that Morocco, the land of their fathers, may remain exclusively theirs—apparently at the present time by French and Spaniards alike, is their incorrigibility. It is very difficult to be sure of having finally disposed of them. They are brushed away from the sides of the mountains and the valleys, and such country is then considered and reported wholeheartedly from the point of view of European occupation, the natives that abide in it having sincerely testified their loyalty and desire to labor with the Spanish for the future good of this smiling country, which just now gives the most abundant promise of fine harvests and plentiful production. But some time later, though they had sprung up from the earth, the hillsides again have the rebel Moors creeping along them and making trouble in many ways.

The outsider may explain this state of things by disloyalty of the surrendered Moors and inefficiency on the part of the Europeans in closing communication between these parts and those where the enemy is mostly concentrated and from which the points of combat are fed; but neither idea answers to the known circumstances of the situation. There is in the case something of the phenomenon that has been noticed in other parts of the world where natives leading a free and more or less primitive life, and fanatically patriotic, roam in a very wild and mountainous country. Here they can perform mysteries of movement that are often beyond the comprehension of their pursuers.

Both Zones Affected

That is happening frequently in both French and Spanish Morocco at the present time, and the operating forces frequently find it exasperating when, having, as they thought, swept up the region of one or the other of the Benis, it is discovered later that there are still Moors there, apparently new arrivals, disposed to cause more serious disturbance. A new sweeping has to be done. The only way of preventing this is to do what has been done near Xauen lately, and establish rings of blockhouses round every center of consequence, but this is to be done in Morocco the whole country is to be a mass of thousands of blockhouses, and armies are to be disseminated for their occupation and preservation. It is not practicable. The difficulty is that in dealing with these rebel Moors the Spaniards are not dealing with one compact, mutually agreed and organized foe. The same general idea is in possession of them all no doubt, and the Raisuli influence still works upon them, but they are like so many complete and self-contained enemy sections.

These considerations are closely concerned with some recent operations of an important character that have had to be made from the Larache end of the zone, and which have been so successful as to arouse somewhat the enthusiasm of the critics in Madrid once more. There has been an understanding that the country from Larache, which is on the coast and the most important Spanish place on the Atlantic, had been swept up clean and that General Barrera, who is in charge of the Spanish forces in this western quarter, was all ready for a junction with the other little army coming down from the north, Cesta and Tetuan, of which he has for some time been within gun sound. But the line of communications all the way from Larache to this central part, a point of focus, which is a matter of some 80 miles or so, is none too secure, and the enemy after having been rigorously dealt with and tranquillized starts again. These hills and valleys swarm with Moors who have not yet lost hope. Raisuli and his friends are in this country.

Aeroplanes Brought Into Play. The time arrived lately when it was necessary to make another strong demonstration against the rebels from Larache in the direction of the village of Adrar and along the valley of the Alania. A plan of action was carefully drawn up in advance by General Berenguer and General Barrera in consultation, and it was determined to exercise every class of available resource so far as the wild nature of the country permitted—Spanish and native infantry, cavalry, cazadores, cavalry, machine gun sections, aeroplanes and all the rest. The aeroplanes have become a factor of enormous importance in these small campaigns, and the Spanish aviators, now numerous, are displaying remarkable skill and daring. Useful as they may have been in other fields of war, it is quite impossible for those who know nothing of this country to appreciate how indispensable they are here. Little bands of Moors in their eagles' nests on these crazy heights are sometimes dislodged or targeted by this means when no other would be available, and so it is really difficult to know how the tranquillization of Morocco could be accomplished without some such assistance, for a very long time at all events.

Both sides knew a struggle was pending, and the Moors for some days

or weeks had been assembling on the hills. The mountain region of Beni Gorfet, which is some 40 kilometers out from Larache, was the scene of the projected operations, and the rebel natives of these parts and their friends of Sumata had prepared for the occasion, and had evidently become strongly reinforced by Raisuli's men from Beni Aros.

Starting at Daybreak

After having been encamped at Bidi Otman, the Spanish forces went forth as usual before the break of day, the Las Navas cazadores, the Tardif cavalry, and three mountain batteries straight into the Beni Gorfet and at 5 o'clock in the morning took its stand at Ruidas. Half an hour later the enemy, who were not waiting to be chased, began their attack. Orders were immediately given for a part of the Spanish forces to advance quickly on the villages of Lahara, where the enemy were strongly concentrated, the advancing section consisting largely of native units, a special band under the command of the kaid Melali, and companies of men who have but recently submitted.

It might be too hastily fancied that the putting of these lately surrendered men to the attack against their people to whom they were recently joined is severe and unfair opportunism on the part of the Spaniards, but the idea is not the mere saving of Spanish troops. By such means as these the recently submitted have their sincerity and loyalty tested at once, and when they pass through this first experience are bonded to the new order and are generally to be depended upon.

Attack on Three Fronts

This advancing party comprised guns and a hundred horses. Their forward movement was protected by a heavy and continual fire from batteries at Hiy Bussaf, Aulef, and Molaimar. On the left flank there were three companies of regular troops, cavalry and machine guns specially told off to deal with a rebel army that was reported to have come up from Beni Aros and had concentrated at Jenack. The Spaniards were making fire on three fronts, and all went well though the enemy offered a desperate resistance and there were hand-to-hand character. The flat lands of Adarra were ultimately occupied, these being a mile or so to the south of Galfan. A further advance was made, and the operation was being carried along smoothly in spite of the fact that the preparations that had been made by the enemy were a revelation.

On one of the hills, Mt. Harcha, for example, they had constructed the most complete set of defenses, east, north and west, and eight Spanish batteries had a busy time in dislodging them, which they did eventually. When it appeared that the entire scheme of this advance might soon be completed a heavy fog descended upon the mountains and the country round about and completely enveloped the scene. This enemy is not wanting in resource and ingenuity, and it took advantage instantly of this new opportunity. When some hours later the fog lifted it was discovered that the rebels in considerable numbers had adopted strong positions on the crests of the surrounding hills. The tribesmen of Sumata, Beni Gorfet and Beni Aros were all there, and in the circumstances it was considered best to rest the Spanish troops for the remainder of the day and set about dislodging the enemy from the mountain tops on the morrow. This was duly done, and a number of important positions in the Beni Gorfet and to the north and south were occupied and fortified, the result of which must be considerably to facilitate the general Spanish enterprise. There were a few Spanish losses.

General Berenguer Pleased

The Spanish newspapers speak enthusiastically of the recent operations. The "Sol" says that in this way Spain does honor to the mandate with which Europe has entrusted her and to the undertakings she has given, while at the same time she is preparing for the benefits that are likely to accrue to her as the result of this work of civilization. The operation

of Larache, like so many others before it, the paper says, indicated a magnificent spirit in the Spanish troops, a tested loyalty in the native auxiliaries, and an admirable military bearing. In all the circumstances, it was not strange that one operation after another was a success for Spanish arms.

General Berenguer expresses himself as very well pleased with these recent operations, and thinks that before long the strength of Spanish forces in Morocco may be diminished. There is now a steady movement toward the country in which Raisuli is, which is that of the tribes of Beni Aros where he has about him still a strong following of loyal and warlike people, who are those who have recently been making trouble round Xauen. The Spanish forces are gradually closing in round this Beni Aros country, and the capitulation of the famous brigand, surely one of the most remarkable and picturesque figures in the world, cannot be far distant.

An interesting item of information is to the effect that it has been discovered that among the fighting rebels round about Alhucemas are a few German deserters from the Spanish foreign legion. These particular rebels are reported to be very busy constructing trenches.

PRELIMINARY TO FARM WAGES BILL

British Agricultural Minister's Intention to Abolish Farms Control Had Aroused Discussion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMWORTH, England.—The preliminary announcement by Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, Minister of Agriculture, that the government would repeal the first part of the Agriculture Act, of 1920 at the earliest opportunity, at the time aroused much discussion in agricultural circles. Both farmers and laborers were directly affected by the decision; the former would lose the guarantee of minimum prices for their wheat and oats, whilst the latter would be deprived of the protection afforded them by the Agricultural Wages Board. The effects of both of these changes were, it was held, likely to be very far-reaching.

That some reform in the agricultural policy of the government would take place had been expected for some months past, but that the system of state control should be completely discarded so soon after its embodiment in the Agriculture Act would have come in the nature of a surprise. The government's original policy following the signing of the armistice was undoubtedly to make agriculture a conspicuous feature of British national reconstruction. The government's good faith in the matter cannot be questioned. However, the industrial labor troubles and the depressed state of commerce since that date, coupled with the existing heavy burden of taxation resulting from war expenditure, forced the adoption of every possible means of economy. It is perfectly evident, from Sir A. Boscawen's remarks in the House of Commons, that the sole reason for the proposed abolition of control was a financial one.

Farmers' Opinions Varied

The opinions expressed by farmers on the question varied widely. On one hand, it was contended that the abolition of the minimum prices for wheat and oats would lead to a very considerable reduction in the acreage of arable land in Great Britain. Other farmers hoped that the removal of the minimum wages for agricultural workers would result in a sufficient saving in their labor bills to compensate them for the lower prices that they expected to receive for their crops.

The supporters of the latter view were inclined to welcome the cessation of control, in that they felt they would be then given more scope to exercise their initiative without fear of state interference. Undoubtedly, the difficulties which farmers experienced as a result of control during the war left them with very little liking for the system. Nevertheless, the position of the corn produced during the next

few years would, it was felt, be rather unfavorable in consequence of its removal.

The recent situation was a difficult one for all concerned. Perhaps the question of agricultural labor has been even more serious than that of corn prices. The farm workers' minimum wage would be abolished automatically with the repeal of the first part of the Agriculture Act. As already indicated, farmers have been looking forward to paying a much reduced wage in consequence. It must be recognized, however, that agricultural labor is much more highly organized today than in years before the war.

Pre-War Wage Inadequate

The long duration of the coal strike indicated the danger which threatened to follow a sudden reduction in the wages paid for labor. It was generally agreed that the pre-war wage of the farm worker was grossly inadequate. Thus, although the general cost of living in Great Britain is gradually falling and wages must be expected to decline in accordance, any attempt by farmers to force a sudden drastic change in the price of agricultural labor would be likely to be met with very strong opposition.

Undoubtedly, however, during the last few months of agricultural depression, farmers have experienced great difficulty in paying the current wages. Even before the recent proposed amendment of the act was suggested by the government, it was believed that some revision of the question would be necessary. The short hours of the working week and the high price which had to be paid for casual labor, were the most conspicuous matters requiring attention. The common interest between the farmer and his regular employees on these two points, it was recognized, would undoubtedly prove of great value in avoiding any serious disagreement between these parties, when they were left to settle the question of wages for themselves.

The skilled farm hand, however, greatly opposed he might have been to a reduction in his actual wage, was thought unlikely to resist the increase in his hours, which was considered necessary for the proper attention to be given to live stock in his charge. Moreover, the fact that, under the wages board, it has been very difficult to engage casual labor below the current rates, has resulted in regular men having to perform many duties, which could have been carried out equally well by unskilled hands.

BONDS MUST BE SOLD TO PAY DAKOTA BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—South Dakota's soldier bonus organization, county and state, has been placed in operation, with a start of 11 persons in the Capitol Building at Pierre, ready to receive the first installment of applications from the various county organizations.

The State Bonus Board will have the distribution of \$6,000,000, which was authorized by the Legislature to be paid to the ex-service men of South Dakota. The state board will be able to dispose of about 200 applications a day at the beginning, Colonel Ray, head of the American Legion of South Dakota, and chairman of the State Bonus Board, estimated. This can be increased as familiarity with the work increases.

It is expected that in due time the \$6,000,000 in bonds can be sold and this sum made available for disposal by the board. Colonel Ray estimates that first payments might begin within 90 days after applications begin to come in, provided no difficulty is experienced in floating the bonds.

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FRENCH INTEREST IN AUSTRIAN WELFARE

French Government, Regarding Itself as Proper Intermediary in Central Europe, Opposes Any German "Interference"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—France is particularly interested in the restoration of Austria for two reasons. First, she regards herself as the proper power to survey, to control, and to assist the intertwining policies of central Europe; second, she is anxious that Austria shall not join up with Germany and so increase the strength of her immense neighbor.

It is not surprising, then, that in the Council of Ambassadors as on the financial committee of the League of Nations—groups which were called upon to deal with this problem which has on a number of earlier occasions defied solution—France played a foremost part. Always subject to the approval of America, the latest scheme to save the small German portion of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire may be said to have been enthusiastically adopted.

The two conditions which are essential preliminaries to the practical application of the plan may, however, not be easy to fulfill. The solution of the question of Austria is regarded as purely economic both by Mr. Schober, the new Austrian Chancellor, and the Conference of Ambassadors in Paris.

America's Interest

It is necessary to place Austria on her feet again. The welfare of Europe as a whole, to say nothing of America who must, of course, be interested for business reasons if for no other in the restoration of normal conditions of trade on the old continent, is dependent upon the straightening out of the terrible tangle into which Austrian finances have gotten themselves. The only way that seems possible is to put the past absolutely behind Austria and her creditor countries. The Gordian knot has to be cut; it cannot be untied. Nothing less than a clean slate, a fresh beginning, will be of the slightest use. Provided, however, Austria is given a new start, it is confidently expected that she will soon be doing well again. The reading of the report of the financial committee of the League of Nations of the ambassadors in Paris was one of the most refreshing things that have recently happened in Europe. It breathed forth an optimism to which one had grown unaccustomed. It actually foresaw the time when Austria would be self-supporting. After all the dark stories that have been told, it is indeed good to know on the highest authority that Austria can be put right provided certain steps are taken.

The first consists in the virtual cancellation of her debts—anything which will not, cannot, be paid while Austria remains in her present bankrupt condition—or, if not their cancellation, their suspension for at least 20 years. At the end of that time conditions will doubtless have changed and repayment may again be discussed. The second condition is that Austria should put her financial house in order. She has

fallen in sheer despair into the most hopeless muddle. She must pull herself together, overhaul her accounts, and begin again on better lines.

League in Background

Perhaps the League of Nations on technical grounds has some justification for attempting to keep in the background, for it is feared that America will be prejudiced against the plan if it is insisted on that it emanates from the League. Nevertheless the League surely deserves credit for bringing forward a competent and practical scheme.

After all it is not the League, but the ambassadors in the name of the governments, which have the right of approving or disapproving the conclusions of the financial committee of the League. The League in reality only makes suggestions. It would then surely be a mistake for America to refuse her aid and her acquiescence out of mere antipathy to the League. What has happened is that a few members of this committee went to Vienna in April and conducted a careful inquiry. The report was nominally addressed to the Council of the League.

Since the month of October, 1919, they explain, the value of the Austrian krone has fallen from six Swiss centimes—roughly a cent—to less than one centime. This is a lamentable and impossible financial situation. The effect of the corresponding rise in prices has been disastrous and demoralizing. Austria fell into the utmost misery, especially the middle classes. The officials of the workers fight desperately for higher wages in order to obtain the means to purchase necessities. It is useless to hoard up Austrian money, and therefore it is spent or is speculated in foreign titles. At the present time it is clearly impossible to raise any loan in or on Austria.

Austrian System

It is the instability of the monetary system that must be remedied before anything is possible. What should be noted is that at the same time Austria possesses not only natural resources of considerable value but a well-equipped industry and an excellent banking system. If only capital could be found expressed in monetary terms of known value then there is no reason why Austria should not live and flourish. As the "Temps" puts it, it is not a question of creating economic organs but of enabling them to function again.

Therefore Austria must have a new money. Unless the old krone is abandoned in favor of a fresh issue whose value would be kept at par there is little hope of salvation. Thus it is proposed to issue a new monetary device corresponding in value to the pre-war French franc. The new coinage must rest upon advances and loans accorded to Austria by other countries. It is believed that once Austria gets going there will be confidence in her future and the government should be able to carry out its circulation by emitting internal loans and pay off the immediate advances by raising external loans. It is of vital importance that this program is to be executed that claims based upon the Treaty of Saint-Germain, which confers privileges and priorities on all the resources of Austria, shall be renounced for a long time. It is evident that unless this burden is lifted no one will lend to Austria. All European countries are

agreed on this point but it was necessary to ask if the United States would associate themselves with this resolution. Will America consent to the suspension of any privileges to which she might hold claim on Austrian possessions? Will she permit Americans to participate in advances and loans made to Austria? Will she allow a representative to sit on the commission of control to be established in Vienna? These were the questions posed and it is hoped that the reply will be favorable.

In the second place a commission of control to survey Austrian finances until confidence is restored must be formed. It is a well known fact, largely owing to the state of despair, succeeded by apathy into which the Austrian Government fell, hardly any efforts have been made to improve the position. The Austrian Government has need of protection and advice until it is able to conduct the affairs of the country with more energy. It is proposed that the commission should be permanently represented at Vienna by an agent, such as Rits Hansen of Denmark.

A British and a French financial group are disposed to furnish the preliminary advances and it is believed that a neutral group will also subscribe. It is not much that is needed, provided this fresh start is given—a matter of about \$30,000,000. It is certainly to the interest of everybody that a trial should be given to this plan and that it should not meet the fate of so many earlier proposals.

NUMBER OF CHINESE STUDENTS INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—A great increase in the number of Chinese students at the Columbia University summer session was announced at the organization of the Cosmopolitan Club, so that they now outnumber the Japanese for the first time. This is due, according to the statements of the students themselves, to the spread of republican ideas in the Far East, and the growing desire to learn more about western civilization. The work of Prof. John Dewey, Frank J. Goodnow, and other Columbia scholars, in China, was also given as a cause.

SAN DIEGO'S BUILDING RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California.—As the result of much activity in naval construction work here, San Diego compares favorably with the big cities of the United States in the cost of new buildings for the first four months of the year. This city with a total value in building costs of \$4,307,000, is twenty-second in a list of American cities and far surpasses such important centers as St. Louis, Denver, Buffalo, St. Paul, Richmond, Columbus and many other cities in the midwest and west.

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BUSY SEASON IN ENGLISH MASONRY

With Almost Ceaseless Expansion of Craft, Officials Are Given Little Opportunity to Benefit by the Holiday Period

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Colleges and schools have their annual vacations and employers and employees in factories, workshops and counting houses demand an annual holiday, but for the Masonic craft in England, at any rate for some years past, there has been no respite, and according to the demands made upon the officials, this year is to be no exception to the now prevailing rule. The petitions for new lodges show no sign of abatement and even when the applications have been subjected to a severe sifting process, a large number of "necessaries" remain and these must be granted.

The Paynter Stainers Lodge, No. 4254, is a notable accession to the already long list of city lodges. It has just been consecrated at the Painters Hall by the grand secretary and its membership will be confined to members of the Painters Company, Belgium. Indeed, has a consecration been attended by so many officers of the Grand Lodge of England. The frontispiece of the consecration summons was a copy of the old original doorway at the hall. The furniture of the lodge, which was exceedingly handsome, was supplied by the 13 founders at an average cost of £40 each. J. C. Nicholson, who was installed as the first master, is a past master of the company and its present treasurer. The lodge will meet four times a year in the hall of the company.

Thirtieth Consecration

Lieut.-Col. Hubert Cornwall-Legh, provincial grand master for Cheshire, has consecrated at the Masonic Hall, Wallasey, the Excelsior Engineers lodge, No. 4248, this making the thirtieth ceremony of this description he has performed. John Charles Westworth was installed as master. A handsome lodge banner, painted on silk, was presented to the lodge by J. S. Charters.

The St. Edward's Chapter, No. 968, has been consecrated by E. H. Clarke, second grand principal of Staffordshire, and W. F. Goldstraw, Robert Audley and W. E. Beeschen installed as principals.

The Westcombe Park Lodge, No. 4241, has been formed to alleviate the congestion in the Blackheath lodges. E. M. Carpenter has been installed as the first master. After an interval of 27 years the provincial grand lodge of Kent has met at the Grosvenor Hotel, London, and has received the following lodges assembling in the Corporation Hall. The provincial grand master, Louis Blada Winalow, presided. One thousand guests out of the funds of the Province were voted toward the Masonic Million Memorial Fund. The secretary's report referred to the remarkable growth of the lodges and membership. The financial year opened with a total of 199 lodges and 17,665 members, and closed with 204 lodges and 21,334 members. A collection on behalf of Ulverston Hospital realized over £52.

The membership of the Province of Lincolnshire, distributed among 32 lodges, is now 2116, an increase during the year of 181.

The Rev. Dr. Courtney Pearce, master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has been installed as grand superintendent of Royal Arch Masons for the Province of Cambridge in succession to Canon F. J. Foakes Jackson, resigned. The ceremony was performed by Lord Amthill, pro first grand principal, assisted by officers of the Supreme Grand Chapter.

New Lodge in Kent

Col. F. E. W. Cornwallis, provincial grand master for Kent, has consecrated the Gavelkind Lodge, No. 4264. The new lodge has been formed chiefly for the purpose of overcoming the congestion of the North Kent Lodge, and the majority of the members are founders of that lodge. Although the lodge will meet at Bexley Heath the consecration took place at the Gravesend Town Hall. The lodge is named after the custom of hereditary land tenure current in Kent, whereby in cases of intestacy the inheritance descended equally to all the sons.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, Gavelkind was the common custom of descent over the whole of England, and it was preserved to the inhabitants of Kent in particular, as well as other parts of the country, by William the Conqueror after the Battle of Hastings, when he sought to placate the conquered by conforming to the ancient usages of the country. It is now almost exclusively a Kentish custom, and is therefore peculiarly appropriate as the name of a Kentish lodge.

Motor Lifeboats Completed

Two powerful new motor lifeboats have just been completed by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and are now on their way by sea, under their own power, from the building yard at East Cowes to their stations at Peterhead in Aberdeenshire, and Wick in Caithness. The Peterhead boat is named the Duke of Connaught, the money for its construction and endowment in perpetuity having been paid over to the institution by the United Grand Lodge to commemorate the return from Canada of the Duke of Connaught, grand master.

The Bradford branch of the United Vehicle Workers Union has passed a resolution prohibiting any official from becoming a Freemason. This action is regarded by many as unnecessary meddling with the private

affairs of the individual, and one prominent official, who claims to know nothing about the craft, says that to pass a resolution which suggests that trade union officials shall not have the right to join any society, secret or otherwise, is a violation of the liberty which every trade unionist claims for himself. If an ordinary employer had sought to lay down a rule as to what societies his employees should or should not join there would, undoubtedly, have been serious trouble.

The David Garrick Lodge No. 4248, has been consecrated at the Town Hall, Stratford-on-Avon, by the provincial grand master of Warwickshire, Col. W. F. Wiley, assisted by his deputy, Canon C. W. Barnard, and other provincial grand officers. A E. Digging, a past master of two Warwickshire and one Lancashire lodges, was installed as the first master. Dr. William Briggs has now been installed as provincial prior of East Anglian Knights Templar, in succession to the Earl of Strathmore, who resigned the position upon his appointment as Governor of Victoria. The ceremony was performed by the pro grand master, Maj.-Gen. T. C. P. Calley, assisted by officers of Great Priory.

CENSUS IS TAKEN IN NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—A census taken in April of this year shows that since October, 1916, the population of the Dominion has increased by 117,525, the total now being 1,216,974. The increase in population is substantial, but the public men of this country recognize very clearly that the rate of growth ought to be more rapid, and they have pledged themselves to an energetic policy of settlement. Of the total number of persons, 622,086 are men and 594,878 are women. Before the war a tide of immigration was setting in to New Zealand, and in 1913 the arrivals exceeded the departures by over 14,000. The war stopped this movement, which is now being renewed.

This Dominion undoubtedly is destined to be a thickly populated country. It has a mild climate, fertile soil, abundant rainfall, rich mineral resources, good harbors and almost unlimited water power. Its chief disability today from the point of view of the settler is the high prices of its land. The great productivity of the soil, and the absence of most of the risks that are faced by farmers in other countries, have caused land values to soar. The movement was accentuated by the high prices offered for wool, meat, butter and cheese during the years 1914 to 1920, and land values in some districts went to boom levels. Transactions in dairying land at over £150 an acre were not uncommon, and even at these prices the farmers did well as long as the prices of butter and cheese remained at war levels. This year the land values are falling and some farmers are losers; but there is no reason to believe that good land in New Zealand is going to become cheap, and the man who comes to this country with the thoughts of being a farmer must bring money with him.

EMBARGO ON GARDEN PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario—This has been an unseasonable year for market gardeners and farmers of Ontario. The most severe blow came in the imposition of an embargo on shipments of Canadian produce to the United States. This embargo was placed by the United States on truck produce and various cut flowers in the hope that by this means the entry of the pests into the United States to the detriment of the crops of that country would be prevented. The order was issued not alone on account of the corn borer, which is ravaging the fields of the Province in an unprecedented manner, but also on account of the raspberry cane borer and other insects which seem to have almost beyond control in a great many regions.



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MACHINATIONS OF JAPAN IN FAR EAST

Baron Beyens Confirms the Dispatches Concerning Recent Action of the Japanese Forces in Eastern Siberian Territory

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Recent dispatches concerning Japanese action in Siberia have received the fullest confirmation here by Baron Beyens, a diplomatist very well acquainted with oriental politics, in a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The public," he said emphatically, "will be astonished when it learns all that has been plotted and contrived in this latter period behind the diplomatic scene by certain statesmen and the captains of finance and industry. For instance, you remember that France, not long ago, abandoned General Wrangel in his struggle against the Bolsheviks. But it is not so generally known that the general was not long in finding unexpected support from Japan."

"The military attaché of this power in Paris gave a dinner in that city in honor of several of the superior officers of General Wrangel's army, and in his speech declared, amongst other things, that Japan would willingly lend its support to Russian officers in their struggle against Bolshevism and that his government was quite disposed to consider the question of transporting the remnants of General Wrangel's army toward the Far East. Approximately about the same time Mr. Takahashi, the Japanese military attaché at Constantinople, also in the course of a banquet, rendered homage to the unfortunate General Wrangel. On this same occasion Mr. Uchida, commissioner of the Tokyo Government, interpreted the sentiments of sympathy and friendship of Japan toward General Wrangel, abandoned by France."

Japan's Preparation Systematic

"At first sight it may perhaps seem astonishing to see Japan interesting herself about the transport of General Wrangel's army to the Far East. But attentive examination of events and situations brings one to the conclusion that for some time now, Japan has been systematically preparing for an intervention in Russian affairs in the extreme Orient."

"It is a matter of public notoriety," Baron Beyens continued, "that the relations between Japan and the Bolshevik Government of Siberia have never been satisfactory. The government of China, particularly with Krasnozharsky at its head, desires the evacuation of the southern territory of the republic by the Japanese, under pretense of sending aid and protection to Japanese subjects. At the time when Eastern Siberia was a prey to the most complete anarchy, the Government of Tokyo had occupied a large portion of China."

"The sojourn in Eastern Siberia, principally at Vladivostok and the region of the Amur, seems, particularly to suit the Nippons, and so much so that they no longer dream of leaving. Quite the contrary, for it is not long since that they sent a fresh division of troops to Vladivostok, the thirtieth; officially and ostensibly it was simply a matter of relieving the twelfth division, but both remained. Moreover, Japan has proceeded with the occupation of yet other portions of the former Russian Empire; for instance, the island of Sakhalin and a few other new places at and around the mouth of the Amur River."

Proclamation to Inhabitants

"In the proclamation which the Japanese General Kosima addressed to the Russian population he stated: 'The Imperial Government of Japan, pending the constitution of a legal

government in Russia, has ordered me to occupy the most important points of Sakhalin, together with different towns such as Nikolaievsk, Dekastri, Sofia and other localities. A new civil administration will be established in the occupied territory. I invite the whole of the population to make proof of obedience toward the authorities instituted by us.'

"A very significant fact worthy of note," continued Baron Beyens, "is that, from that same time, quite a considerable number of Russian monarchists of note settled down in the fortified town of Port Arthur. They support Japanese politics, and from the Far East as a starting point, it is their intention, with the help of Japan, to make an incursion into European Russia. The Letman Semenov is at the head of military forces abundantly provided with arms by Japan."

Suitability of Officers

"It would appear that this Semenov's reputation is not of the best; in fact, from certain standpoints it seems to leave much to be desired, and he does not appear to be at all suitable to take up the principal rôle in the movement in favor of the restoration in Russia. General Wrangel, on the other hand, stands high in favor yet, and is highly esteemed among the Russian Tsarists."

"In these circles the object at present is, if possible, to place General Wrangel, with the remnants of his army, at the head of the movement which is to start from Port Arthur. Thence it will first of all start the struggle with the Soviet Republic of Eastern Siberia. There is no doubt that this will be the beginning of a period of confusion and anarchy in the extreme Orient; but that will just precisely suit the designs of Japan, who asks for nothing better than some plausible pretext in order to seem to legitimate the continued occupation of vast territories on the Asiatic Continent."

Clash Appears Inevitable

"All this is not unknown to the Moscow authorities. In my view the clash between Bolshevik Russia and Japan appears to be inevitable. When the conflict takes place it will be interesting to observe the attitude of the United States of America. I think I can safely predict that it will not long before the American press will fully inform the American people at that point. In any case the American diplomats are well-advised men and the government at Washington will not likely be taken unawares."

As the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was about to take leave of Baron Beyens, the latter picked out two telegrams from a bundle of correspondence on his desk. One, dated from Reval, confirmed the gravity of the situation in Eastern Siberia, a situation which would have provoked real consternation in official Soviet circles. The other telegram, dated from Copenhagen, announced that the Bolshevik agency is informed that the Soviet Government was in possession of precise information concerning a convention made between Japan and General Wrangel for the transport of the Russian Army from Constantinople and Jugo-Slavia to Vladivostok, where it would be joined by the anti-Bolshevik forces actually under the command of General Semenov.

The coincidence of this information and the opinion of Baron Beyens, as detailed above, is very striking.

SYDNEY LABOR PARTY'S FUNDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Lord Mayor and the Labor aldermen of the City Council, in order to provide party funds for the municipal elections which take place in December, are issuing bonds of £1 each, which the employees of the council are being asked to take up in consideration of the benefits they have received from Labor rule. It is said in some quarters, that this is an approach toward municipal scandal.

UPPER SILESIA AND THE GERMAN TAXES

These Problems Constitute the Chief Difficulties in Path of Wirth Government—No Party Disposed to Bridge Them

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The new German Government is confronted with two serious problems—Upper Silesia and the new taxes. It is quite clear, as has been emphasized in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, that the loss of the vital industrial area of Upper Silesia will mean the downfall of Dr. Wirth's government, already hard pressed by the Junker parties of the extreme Right and the Communists of the extreme Left, because the vast mass of Germans only consented to support the "government of fulfillment" in the belief that the entente in return for her readiness to pay the indemnities demanded would make concessions or rather do justice to Germany so far as Upper Silesia is concerned.

But even if the Upper Silesian problem is solved in a way satisfactory to Germany the introduction of the new taxes, which are inevitable if Germany is to keep her reparations pledges, is likely to lead to a grave internal crisis from which the present government will only emerge with difficulty if indeed it emerges at all. The intense bitterness which even the prospect of new taxation arouses is comprehensible when one recalls the high taxes which Germans are now called upon to pay. It is of course only too true that many of the profiteers manipulate their income tax returns even when they have not smuggled their capital abroad in such a way as to avoid a great deal of taxation, but the vast mass of Germans, more particularly the middle class officials—who in this land of bureaucracy are to be counted in millions—are unable to escape the attentions of the income tax collector, with the result that that class, the class least able to pay, have to shoulder in practice the full financial burden imposed in theory on all Germans.

Parties' Opposition Natural

The new German Government has begun to survey the ground before really approaching or coming to grips with this vital question. The Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, takes the view that while the taxes need not be introduced formally until the coming autumn, some agreement as to the basis on which they are to be based is necessary between the parties as soon as possible. Even the first tentative discussions on this thorny problem among the parties has, however, produced difficulties. No party, comprehensively enough, is eager to face the election disadvantages which will follow the introduction of a heavy and far-reaching taxation scheme. The opposition parties, the German Nationalists and the German People's Party on the Right, and the Independent Socialist and Communist parties on the Left—are clearly not going to sacrifice party advantage on the altar of patriotism on this question, while even among the Coalition parties themselves, Center Democrats, and Majority Socialists, serious differences of opinion, more as to tactics than fundamentals, exist.

The so-called capitalist parties, Roman Catholic Center and Democrats, are naturally anxious that the work which should contribute their share to the taxation to be imposed, whereas the Majority Socialists are loud in their demands that "Capital should

pay." Curiously enough, while the Majority Socialists cry to make Capital pay is not taken seriously even by the vast mass of German workers, who have a very sound grasp of economic fundamentals, a movement to make the big capitalists pay a substantial share of the new taxation is gaining ground, obliterating party lines and making a strong appeal alike to the middle and professional classes as well as naturally to the manual workers.

Hugo Stinnes "The Capitalist"

The man who symbolizes the capitalist class in the new Germany is of course Mr. Hugo Stinnes. The cry of "make Hugo Stinnes pay" is a popular one, and even if there are economic difficulties in the way of its realization the feeling that Mr. Stinnes and his associates—the men who count their wealth in hundreds of millions or even billions of marks—should be the first on whom the tax collector should call is certainly very human. "Search the pockets of Stinnes" is the advice now being given to the new government, not merely by the Socialist newspapers but also by some of the newspapers of the industrial Rhineland, where the Roman Catholic miners are so numerous.

This is not the place nor is this pen competent to discuss the economic aspects of this agitation, but no account of Germany's taxation problem would be complete without reference to it. The chief exponent of the movement for "making Stinnes pay" is Kurt Heine, a Socialist economist, who does not allow his socialism to overshadow his economics. Mr. Heine has just published a little pamphlet which has created a big stir here, called "Stinnes and His Hundred Thousand Workmen." Mr. Heine does not quite go as far as to say that Mr. Stinnes and his associates can pay all Germany's taxation, but rather that by legal or illegal means they were managing to evade the tax collectors and that it is in the public interest such evasion should cease. He takes the view indeed that the law as at present framed offers many ways of taxation evasion to the very rich in Germany, and suggests that a "tightening up" is needed.

Mr. Heine refrains from estimating the total wealth of Mr. Stinnes, but points out that a man who is mine owner, ship owner, ironmaster, chemical trust organizer, paper manufacturer, newspaper proprietor, forest owner and vast landlord must be among the richest men in Europe. Mr. Heine says that Mr. Stinnes is to Germany what Mr. Lenin is to Russia, namely, the all-powerful, all-masterful figure. "He possesses," he says, "much greater power than all the American trust kings combined." Meanwhile, undeterred by the agitation for making him pay, Mr. Stinnes extends his commercial activities daily, the latest suggestion being that he has just effected a deal with Mr. Lenin himself for the exploitation of Russia.

HOUSING LOANS IN AFRICA RESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—R. S. Gordon, secretary of the Central Housing Board, has notified, through the Department of Public Health, all local authorities in the Union that the government is unable at present to provide funds for advances and housing loans beyond those required to meet applications approved by the board because of the stringent financial position.

The board, however, is prepared to consider and advise on further schemes or housing loan applications.

BOLSHEVIST RUSSIA DESCRIBED AS DESERT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland—Travelers who have reached this city recently from the interior of Russia give despondent accounts of the state of affairs under Bolshevik rule. They state that the whole country is changed into a desert. The minimum living cost is 50,000 rubles a day; a pound of bread is worth 80,000 rubles, or of meat 12,000 rubles.

The Soviets have, it is true, reintroduced free trade, but it has no significance as the peasants will not sell provisions, but only consent to exchange them for manufactured articles. The general opinion in Russia, it is stated, is against Communism, but the long-lasting famine and misery have reduced the masses to a complete state of apathy, so that they have no courage to resist Leon Trotsky's armed forces.

The spying system in Russia is stated to be even more thoroughly organized than during the times of Tsardom. In Petrograd there is a large number of Chinese who carry out the Bolshevik sentences. Petrograd has at present only some 500,000 inhabitants, and the city is described as being in a terrible condition. All the wooden houses, it is said, have been torn down, and the factories are mostly idle. The workmen occasionally go to the factories, but only to make some article for their own use, or to exchange for food or clothing. On the other hand, the Bolshevik leaders apparently allow themselves every luxury, living in palaces and first-class hotels.

Thousands of workmen have been arrested within the past two months. They are members of the Social-revolutionary party and many of them have suffered long years of imprisonment for their revolutionary ideas under the former rule of autocracy. Now they have been placed in prisons, where the most barbarous conditions prevail, although there is evidently nothing to bring against them.

SMITH-TOWNER BILL INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The Indiana Schoolmen's Club has adopted a resolution indorsing the Smith-Towner educational bill and opposing the Kenyon bill.

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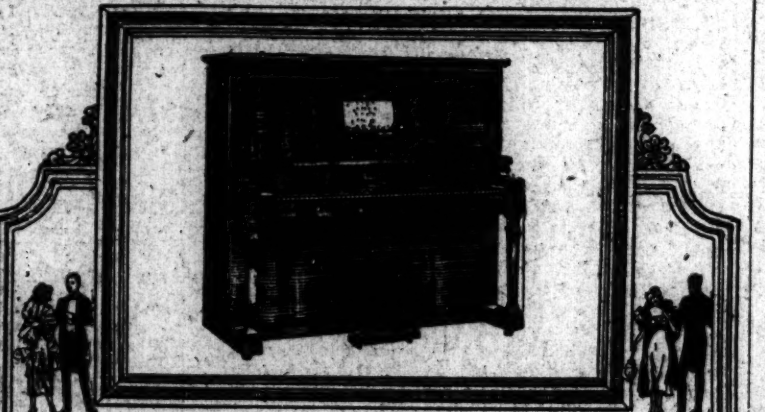
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

VISITORS MAKE
GOOD IMPRESSION

**Philadelphia Touring Cricketers
Open Their First Match
Against the Royal Artillery
at Woolwich, England**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WOOLWICH, England (Monday)—The Philadelphia touring cricketers made a favorable impression in the first day's play of their match against the Royal Artillery Club here today and compelling that military side to follow on, led by 48 runs and had an innings in hand when the stumps were drawn.

The Americans' first innings totaled 199, of which C. C. Morris hit up 25, J. L. Evans 23, R. N. Anderson 24, and G. F. Bottomley 21. The Philadelphia players' good bowling and fielding encompassed the dismissal of their opponents for 34 runs. Sixty-seven runs had been obtained for the loss of two wickets in the Royal Artillery's second innings when play had ceased. Of the Philadelphia bowlers, Edward Hopkinson took three wickets for 20 runs, and Anderson three for 24.

A. R. MILLS WINS
MARATHON RACE

**Retains the Trophy Awarded for
Windsor-to-London Run With
Time of 2h. 51m. 41.2-5s.**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A. R. Mills of the Leicester Harriers succeeded in retaining the trophy awarded for the Windsor-to-London race, promoted by the Polytechnic Harriers recently, in connection with a sports meeting held at the Stamford Bridge grounds, London. Mills won the race in 1920 after a struggle with Valerio Arri, the Italian, and although as a result of unfavorable conditions last year's times were not equalled, Mills again won comfortably this year against competition from abroad. The distance of the course is just over 26 miles, finishing with a couple of laps on the track at Stamford Bridge.

The race had an international flavor from the presence of Swedish and Italian runners. Although Arri was absent, another Italian, Abel Diabellia of Lyons Athletic Club, resident in London, was well up at the finish, but he was not counted in the official standings. The Swede, G. Kinn, did excellently and finished second to Mills, about nine minutes behind the winner, with a British runner, J. W. Wilson of the Hallamshire Harriers, third, seven minutes behind the Swede. Only four runners actually completed the full course though 40 started.

Prince Henry acted as starter at Windsor and the Earl of Cadogan as referee. From the commencement it was obvious that the time at the various periods of the race were going to be little indication of the result. M. Biasi, an Italian, led for nearly half the race but was compelled to drop out altogether at the fourteenth mile. This left Mills leading with a couple of minutes advantage over the next man, Kinn. Diabellia had been running third, but he also dropped behind from this point and at 15 miles Mills led with Kinn second, and C. J. Bryant of Bolton being third. Mills' time at this point was 1h. 32m. 4s. Diabellia was running fourth, and Thomas Croys, the Irish champion, the next five miles Mills increased his lead and at the 20-mile mark the order was unchanged. Just after the twenty-third mile, however, J. E. Wilson crept up to third place in front of Bryant and the race ended in the following order:

A. R. Mills, Leicester H. (holder) 2h. 51m. 41.2-5s.
G. Kinn, Sweden 2h. 53m. 30.1-3s.
J. W. Wilson, Hallamshire 2h. 57m. 37.0-3s.
C. J. Bryant, Bolton United H. 3h. 11m. 32.1-3s.

SOUTH AFRICANS
WIN TWO GAMES

**Springbok Football Team Which
Is Touring Australasia De-
feats New South Wales Twice**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales—South Africa's picked footballers, the Springboks, opened their tour in Australasia by twice defeating the New South Wales teams sent against them, although in the second match the Light Blues had the best of the game until near the close. The warmth of the welcome and the enthusiasm which has marked this international visit, the first made by South Africans to the Commonwealth, will do much to cement the good fellowship between the two dominions.

The visitors expressed regret that the varieties of football played in Australia made it impractical to meet a truly international side. Even in the ranks of Rugby there are two rival associations, the Union and the League, and the New South Wales players who met the Springboks were drawn from the Union ranks. In Victoria and South Australia a new variety of football, the "Australian Game," possesses considerable interest. In Queensland and in New South Wales, the Australian game and the British Association variety have cut into Rugby.

In their first match with New South

Wales the Springboks scored 25 points to 10, but in the second the Light Blues led by three points at half time, and victory was only assured for South Africa by two dashing tries, making the score 18 to 11. The second match was a better test of merit, and showed the very small margin between the men from this state and the Springboks.

The visitors are an excellent advertisement for South Africa. Their magnificent forward line averages 15 stone. When the light, fast New South Walesmen ran into the field and engaged this great attacking strength, the contrast with the 210-pound line was very marked. This forward weight is partly equalized by the backs, who are much lighter; but the whole team averaged 155 pounds. There are 21 members in the party, including 29 players, a manager and a trainer.

One thing the visitors and New South Walesmen have in common—service on a more honorable field. In welcoming the South Africans, Sir Henry Braddon, former Australian Trade Commissioner in New York, stated that practically every player of first rank in the New South Wales Rugby Union enlisted when war broke out, and of the visitors he was glad to see that 25 had seen service in the war, all with distinction and several winning medals in dispatches.

Comparing the play in the two opening matches, it is apparent that the pace of the home forwards taxed the ponderous front line of the Springboks, and the fact that the visitors can "carry the scrum" is offset by their less skillful handling of the ball. The greatest source of South African strength is probably the fine three-quarter line, always a feature in African football. The visitors showed good combination and struck home swiftly when an opening presented itself. Although averaging to many pounds per man, the Africans play a fast, attractive game, the backs serving their front line admirably. It will be interesting to see how the solid forward division will fare against the aggressive hard playing New Zealanders. The New South Wales men used their pace to advantage, the second match being one of the fastest ever seen in Australia; the Light Blue forwards often neutralized the opposing strength by disconcerting dribbling, breaking through with the ball at toe. Behind the scrum the Welshman did not make as brilliant a display as the visitors.

OXFORD WINNER
OVER CAMBRIDGE

Former Takes Annual Inter-Varsity Shooting Match for Humphrey Cup at Bisle, England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BISLEY, England—The inter-variety shooting match for the Humphrey Cup, which is held annually during the course of the great Bisle meeting, has been won by Oxford after an exciting struggle. Only three points separated the two teams at the finish, the Oxford four totaling 775 points against the Cambridge score of 772. The conditions of the shoot are that each man in each team fires 15 shots at each of the three ranges, 900, 1000 and 1100 yards. Cadet Halley, a South African, was the star of the Oxford team and Cadet Hobday was top scorer for the Light Blues. Oxford secured a lead at the shortest range which proved sufficient to carry them through, thanks to a fine 74 by Halley. At the two longer ranges they needed all their advantages, for Cambridge were three points up at both the 1000 and 1100 and the Dark Blue riflemen just scraped home as already stated. The scores follow:

OXFORD UNIVERSITY		
Cadet Halley	900	1000 1100 Total
Cadet Welford	69	66 65 200
Cadet Thornton	67	56 64 186
Cadet Gordon	66	58 59 183
Totals	372	246 253 775

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY		
Cadet Hobday	900	1000 1100 Total
Cadet G. Nod	68	63 67 198
Cadet Burrows	66	55 68 189
Cadet Macwilliam	64	59 59 182
Totals	267	249 256 772

Oxford also won the snap shooting competition some days later by a margin of 14 points. The scores were: Oxford 55, Cambridge 41.

VOTE AGAINST CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria—Victoria's attempt to wrest the management of the Lawn Tennis Association of Australasia from New South Wales was defeated in the council of the association, five delegates voting in favor of the motion to change the seat of management and nine against. Lawn tennis headquarters will therefore remain in Sydney. The Australasian Council decided to inform Norman Peach, captain of the Australasian Davis Cup team, that he has authority to arrange matches for his men after the Davis Cup contest has ended.

MONTREAL TEAM WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
LONDON, Ontario—The soccer team of the Grand Trunk Amateur Athletic Association found the Montreal Grand Trunk team, champions of Canada, too fast in a game here, the visiting team winning by 8 goals to 1. The Montreal team's style of play was brilliant, with most accurate combination work. Six original of the Dominion championship team played in the game here: Scott, Rooney, Craigie, Wooters, Adams and Kemp.

BRITISH VESSEL
IS FIRST HOME

**Polly Crosses Finishing Line First
With Flya Second and Sheila,
United States, Third in the
Famous Cowes Regatta**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COWES, England (Monday)—The famous Cowes Regatta commenced today with an interesting program of yacht races arranged by the Royal London Yacht Club. King George was aboard the Britannia, which took part in the big class race for vessels of 15 tons and over, and was won by Charles Johnson and his consort. The international race between the fleets of six meter craft representing Great Britain and the United States was the unusual feature of the meeting, which was watched by a large crowd from the lawn and the Royal yacht squadron.

Today's race was the second of the series of six. A British vessel was first home this time and again Great Britain won the race on points. Every boat starting the race earns points for the team and the present score is Great Britain 59 points, United States 29. The Polly, owned by B. J. Gould, crossed the finishing line first today, followed by the Flya, another British boat. The first American boat came next, Sheila, being five and one-half minutes behind the winner. The Jean, Great Britain, was fourth, followed by three of the American fleet, Jeannie, Montauk, and Grebe in the order named. The Victoria, Great Britain, gave up early in the race. In the race for vessels between 25 and 75 tons, J. W. Cook's Thane crossed the finishing line ahead of its solitary opponent, the Cyra, owned by J. F. Highfield.

FAIRCHILD WINS
THE WELSH TITLE

**Captures the Close Amateur Golf
Championship From H. E.
Howell, the 1920 Holder**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
ABERDOVEY, Wales—C. E. Fairchild of Bangor won the Welsh close amateur golf championship recently at Aberdovey after defeating the holder, H. E. Howell of Glamorgan-shire.

It is a far cry back to 1895, but there were many present at the Welsh amateur golf championship meeting at Aberdovey, who took more than a passing interest in the inaugural meeting at the same North Wales village 26 years ago. But no one connected with Welsh golf had any recollection of such a wonderful entry as was received for the 1921 meeting—the first held on this native course for 20 years. No fewer than nine teams, 32 individuals, entered, and there were, too, 81 competitors for the individual title. Bogeys for the course was reduced from 80 to 79, but on the second day P. Gear Evans, Royal Porthcawl, and C. E. Fairchild, Bangor, returned cards of 77, while the following day Ivor S. Thomas, Southerdown, went two better, and, with a score of 75, set up a new amateur record for the course and equalled the professional record.

There were many thrills. Day after day golfers unexpectedly displayed brilliance and caused surprises by ousting more famous players. In some quarters it was regarded as more than likely that Henry E. Howell, Glamorgan-shire, would retain the title; but he never exhibited those essential qualities necessary for such a big occasion, and he lost. He defeated G. R. Mellor, the Oxford Blue, in the second round by 5 and 3, emerged from the third round after an indifferent start by beating R. G. Davies, Glamorgan-shire, by 3 and 1; and qualified for the fifth round by a 3-and-1 victory over W. J. Thomas, Royal Porthcawl. It was apparent, however, that he was far from his best, and in the fifth round he lost to C. R. L. Fairchild, Bangor, who won by 1 up. The match was most exciting. It was all square at the turn, and the scores were level afterward at the thirteenth and sixteenth holes, but a short putt beat Mr. Howell at the eighteenth, and he was eliminated, while Mr. Fairchild went on to win the championship.

George Renwick, Royal Porthcawl, three times Welsh champion, was unable to compete, and Dr. W. Permeau, Rhyl, was forced to retire. One of the biggest surprises came in the fourth round when Ivor Thomas, who created the amateur record previously referred to, played so wretchedly as to lose to Segar Pugh, Royal St. Davids, 4 and 3, after defeating J. D. Cave, Aberdovey, in the previous round by 5 and 3.

The semi-finalists were Mr. Fairchild, who defeated R. Cope, Lewis, Rhydy, by 2 and 1; and E. R. Rowe, Newton Notgate, who accounted for Segar Pugh by 5 and 4. The finalists had earned their places in the championship. Each had displayed wonderful judgment, a capacity for driving and great precision on the greens. As was expected, they provided a great final. First one and then the other secured the lead, but so well matched were they that there never was an advantage of more than a single hole. Throughout the 36 holes the issue was in doubt, but at the last green Mr. Rowe faltered with a single putt.

FENWAY PARK
Today Two Games at 1:30
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Shuman's. Phone Beach 126

and it was by this narrowest of margins that he yielded the championship. And so South Wales lost to North Wales. The new champion sits a tremendously long ball from the tee, while his approaching and putting are excellent.

The club championship went to Southerdown, who defeated the holders, Glamorgan-shire, in the semi-final by 5 matches to 1, and beat Newton Notgate by 4 to 3 in the final. At the annual meeting of the delegates of the Welsh Golfing Union at the Aberdovey Clubhouse, it was decided to hold the 1923 championship meeting at Aashburnham.

NEW YORK IS WINNER
OVER CLEVELAND

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	38	33	.535
New York	35	35	.500
Washington	34	44	.432
Detroit	33	43	.432
St. Louis	31	51	.380
Boston	23	53	.303
Chicago	22	54	.293
Philadelphia	20	61	.243

RESULTS MONDAY
Washington 2, Detroit 0
New York at St. Louis
New York 5, Cleveland 3
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 4

GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Boston
Cleveland at New York
Detroit at Washington
Chicago at Philadelphia

SENATORS WIN CLOSE GAME

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Washington took a close game from Detroit yesterday, shutting out the visitors by a 1-to-0 score. J. C. Oldham and George Mogridge opposed each other in the box, Oldham allowing the one run by bunched hits in the second. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Mogridge and Garrity; Oldham and Bassler. Umpires—Evans and Dineen.

RED SOX WIN, 2 TO 0

BOSTON, Massachusetts—J. L. Bush held the St. Louis Browns to one hit, Boston winning yesterday's game, 2 to 0. G. H. Slater got the only hit off Bush in the first inning, a single. Bush fanned six men and did not allow a Brown to reach second base. Both of Boston's runs were made in the first inning. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Batteries—Bush and Ruel; Shocker and Severed. Umpires—Morality and Chilli.

HIGHLANDERS WIN

NEW YORK, New York—The Highlanders made it two out of three from Cleveland, taking yesterday's game, 5 to 2. W. C. Hoyt, pitching for New York, was hit freely but managed to keep his team in the lead during the game. J. F. Baker drove out a home run in the third inning scoring G. H. Ruth ahead of him. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Batteries—Hoyt and Schalk; Naylor and Perkins. Umpires—Nallin and Hildebrand.

WHITE SOX WIN, 5 TO 4

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—After tying yesterday's game with Philadelphia in the eighth inning, Chicago scored another run in the ninth, winning 5 to 4. The White Sox outlasted the local team 12 to 8. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

Batteries—Wilkinson and Schalk; Naylor and Perkins. Umpires—Nallin and Hildebrand.

TWO NEW SWIMMING
RECORDS ARE MADE

HONOLULU, Hawaii Territory—Two new world's records were made here Saturday in the Yale University-Hawaiian swimming meet. The first to go was that for the 150-yard men's backstroke event and W. L. Kealoha of the Huiamakai Club established the new mark of 1m. 49s., when he won the national championship event. The former record was 1m. 54 4-5s. and was held by Harold Kruger of Honolulu. Charles Pung of the Kealani Club finished second to Kealoha and George Kane of the same club was third.

The other new world's record was 4m. 45s. in the 3400-yard women's relay. It was made by the Outrigger team, composed of Miss Ruth Scudder,

Miss Helen Moses, Miss Lillie Bowmer and Miss Edith Cassidy.

Pua Kealoha of the Huiamakai Club won the 50-yard men's open race in 3m. 45s. W. W. Harris was second and W. Kealoha third.

Yale placed in only one event, C. D. Pratt taking third in the 220-yard men's open race, which was won by Pua Kealoha in 2m. 24 4-5s., with W. W. Harris of the Outrigger Club second.

BOSTON BRAVES LOSE
TO PITTSBURGH, 7 TO 3

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	41	35	.539
New York	31	37	.451
Boston	33	39	.457
Brooklyn	30	49	.380
St. Louis	27	48	.360
Chicago	21	55	.276
Cincinnati	21	58	.262
Philadelphia	30	65	.312

RESULTS MONDAY
Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 7
Pittsburgh 7, Boston 3
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 1 (6 innings)
New York 5, Cincinnati 4

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Chicago
New York at St. Louis
Brooklyn at Cincinnati
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh

BRAVES ARE DEFEATED, 7 TO 3

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh easily defeated the Boston Braves yesterday, 7 to 3. The Pirates took a two run lead in the first inning and were never headed. C. B. Adams, pitching for the winners was found for nine hits but kept them scattered. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Batteries—Adams and Schmidt; McQuillan, Fillingim and O'Neill. Umpires—Klem and Emsale.

GIANTS WIN FROM REDS

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The New York Giants checked a threatening ninth inning rally by the Cincinnati Reds and captured yesterday's game, 5 to 4. The Reds led until the seventh inning when the Giants came through with three runs. Fred Toney, H. F. Salles and J. L. Barnes were used by the Giants to counter the Reds' attack. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0

Batteries—Toney, Salles, Barnes and Smith; Markle and Wingo. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

CUBS LOSE SIX-INNING GAME

CHICAGO, Illinois—Rain at the end of the sixth inning caused the calling of the Philadelphia-Chicago game with Philadelphia winning, 6 to 1. The Philadelphia players jumped into a lead of five runs in the first inning and added another in the fifth. G. A. Smith, pitching for the visitors held the Cubs to three hits for the six innings. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Batteries—Smith and Bruggs; Cheever, York and O'Farrell. Umpires—Guigley and Brenigan.

BROOKLYN WINS, 8 TO 7

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—A ninth inning rally, resulting in five runs, gave Brooklyn an 8-to-7 victory over St. Louis. St. Louis apparently held a safe lead until the inning when J. L. Haines was knocked from the box and replaced by W. E. Sherdel. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0

Batteries—Schupp, Smith, Mitchell and Taylor; Krueger; Haines, Sherdel and Clemens. Umpires—Hart and McCormick.

KONOWALOFF WINS TITLE

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Mittie Konowaloff, Crystal Swimming Club, Seattle, Washington, won the United States national junior one-mile freestyle championship and Mrs. Vonnie Malcolmson, Olympic star, Detroit Athletic Club, won the national junior diving title for women at Broad Ripple here, Thursday, under the auspices of the Indianapolis Athletic Club.

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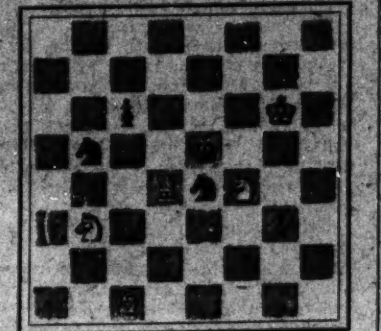
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White Pieces 5
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By J. W. Harper
Northumberland, England
Sent especially

BAD FAITH CHARGED TO ACTORS' EQUITY

Producing Managers Association Makes Accusations — Joint Board of Arbitration Named Must Reach Quick Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Producing Managers Association, known to the profession as the P. M. A., has brought charges of bad faith against the Actors' Equity Association, and a joint board of arbitration has been appointed which, it is said, has only five days for coming to a decision. The appointing of this board was brought about at a meeting last Thursday, when a committee consisting of President John Emerson, George Arliss and Bruce McKee, for the Equity, and President Sam H. Harris, Henry W. Savage and Winthrop Ames, for the P. M. A., failed to get together.

The Christian Science Monitor learned some time ago that some Equity members were expecting action of that nature on the part of the P. M. A. In Equity council meetings, resolutions were offered purporting the rescinding of the so-called Equity shop agreement. These resolutions were not put to a vote, but were withdrawn because of the absence of the executive secretary, Mr. Gilmore.

Stand of Producers

The council was told that the P. M. A. had basis for charges of bad faith and that as coming season prospects were not rosy, the present opportunity would be taken by the P. M. A. to try out conclusions with the Equity rather than to wait until an agreement between the two expired. Under this agreement the P. M. A. would be protected against the Equity shop. It was also claimed that a strike would be welcomed by the P. M. A. and possibly forced.

The managers, who are making their usual productions, and very few are not, are constantly complaining of labor conditions as being impossible, that this is no time for Equity to add to the burdens, which can only be solved by cutting salaries, a suggestion the stage hands association still refuses to consider. The Equity shop, the managers say, is a closed shop, and puts a producer in a position where he must lose actors who have been with him for years. They claim they have seen the value of the actors' organization but that there should be only one, not two; and they contend that all the Equity need do in order to take in everybody is to separate itself from the American Federation of Labor.

Touring Managers' Position

Mr. Gilmore, president of the Touring Managers' Association, was very full. Mr. Coleman of the Hill officers said:

"The P. M. A. will never accept an Equity contract. When the trouble was on, we tried to get together but could not. The touring manager is under an entirely different schedule from that of a Broadway producer. We often do not play more than four or five times a week, but we offered Equity an eight-percentage-per-week contract. We offered to pay at the end of the season for extra matinees at the rate of an eighth of a week's salary for every performance over eight per week.

"On the question of Christmas and Holy Week, we wanted it left to the managers whether they played or not, as business is never sure at such times. The Equity wanted to have the question left to the decision of any Equity members that happened to be in the cast. We couldn't do that. Ten days before Christmas they sent word for us to meet them and come to some decision, but it was too late. The managers had already decided whether they were going to play.

Unions Make Own Laws

"The theater is art and has no place in a labor organization. I'll give you two out of many instances of the sort of thing Labor does to us. In Schenectady, at the Hudson Theater, the stage hands demanded two days' pay for one day's work. Three days for two, four for three and five for what they worked over at the rate of \$22.50 per week. Such houses can't play every evening. What we complain to national headquarters we are told that each local union makes its own laws.

"In Waco, Texas, they don't usually have Sunday evening shows, but a John Cort Show came there and the local house manager could not get his stage crew to set up the show on Sunday. The actors set the scene. But the house manager was forced by the union to pay \$10.40 each to the regular stage carpenter, his assistant, the electrician, property man, and a less wage for three grips; seven men drew pay and not one of them did any work. The house manager was obliged to pay the property man two days' pay, \$30.00, because she asked him to go with a drag, for which she paid, and take a divan and a piano from her own apartment to the theater. The union ruled that collecting 'props' on the day of a performance called for double pay.

"We don't intend taking such things from actors, and it's what Labor has taught us to expect, from all allied with it. The actors ought to cut losses from the Federation. We are not going to have as many shows on the road as usual. But we can fill every cast twice over with people who are not Equity or with Equity members, who are looking for jobs, and who will never be called down by Equity headquarters.

Equity President Speaks

John Emerson, Equity president, laughed at printed statements which claim that the Equity is near a split. "That's managers' propaganda," he

said. "Not one word of truth in it. Lots of our members have been offered contracts that purposely conflict with our rules and in every case they have brought them to the office for us to pass upon. The managers are thinking of June, 1922, when our agreement with the P. M. A. expires." Mr. Emerson said that the Equity shop was adopted in order to force the payment of dues to the association. "We put up and won a hard fight and we think the actors ought to stand by and share the expenses," he said. "The dues are \$12 a year and the initiation fee is \$5, but if an applicant for membership is out of work we will accept an 'I. O. U.' Anyone can join us and anyone joining the P. M. A. will get the benefits of our agreement with them. Three-quarters of the producing managers do belong to the P. M. A. Of the non-members many have accepted the equity contract."

"All Equity or None"

"With the T. M. A. it will be an all Equity case, or no Equity actors. That does not mean that the same manager may not have one company of all Equity members and another of non-Equity actors. But unless he has an all Equity cast we couldn't decline our members for his own good. With the managers themselves we are in a position to say, 'You get no new company unless you pay what you owe on last season.' We have paid over \$19,000 so far this year in bringing back to New York members who have been left stranded by failing attractions."

"All stories of dissatisfaction among our members are manufactured outside to do harm, but we have not seen any effect. We have given our members better conditions, and pay for extra performances, which managers used to be able to run in as often as they liked."

Mr. Emerson admits that, when the present agreement was made with the P. M. A. the Equity agreed not to discriminate against those managers employing other than Equity members; but he maintains that Equity has not and does not so discriminate or intend doing so long as the agreement lasts. He said that any manager may join the P. M. A. by paying \$500 for initiation and \$25 per show presented, and so have all the open shop opportunities offered the P. M. A.

"If the United States made a treaty with Japan, what should that have to do with China?" asked Mr. Emerson. "And yet it seems as if the P. M. A. are taking the ground that their organization ought to look after the little fellows on the outside. They have brought up this breach of faith question and they may win it at the board of arbitration, but we can't see that we have broken faith."

If the board should find that the Equity has violated faith just what will be done is not stated.

BUSINESS BUILDERS HOLD A CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—How a dry goods store in a small Oklahoma country town meets big Chicago mail order competition by itself going after mail order service, and thereby building an annual volume of sales exceeding \$1,500,000, was told by J. R. Mooney of Temple, Oklahoma, at the seventh annual Business Builders Conference here yesterday.

By getting lists of tax payers from county assessors, lists of automobile owners, home owners and professional lists, the store was able to advertise by mail, Mr. Mooney said, sending out a different catalogue to each class designed to fit the interests of that class. Several questionnaires were furnished to hear that his cost of doing business was 10 per cent of the sales, including 2 per cent for advertising.

How five stores in Crookston, Minnesota, built up bigger business for themselves by "group advertising," was told by H. W. Hitchcock of Crookston. These five stores, each in a different line, organized simultaneously dollar-day sales and circulated the country for 25 miles around with a six-page poster displaying their combined offering. How to keep the customer from going to the big city was told by W. E. Carter of Vancouver, Washington.

STEAMERS ALLOWED TO ENTER NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York.—Two transatlantic liners which spent the weekend off Sandy Hook in order to avoid deportation of immigrants on board in excess of national quotas fixed for July under the new immigration law, entered port yesterday. They were the Megali Hellas, from Greece, with 160 immigrants on board, and the Calabria from Italy, with 400 immigrants.

Both steamers had a number of American passengers aboard who were obliged to wait to be landed until the immigrants could be brought in under the August quotas.

Two other steamers, the Cedric, from Liverpool, and Zealand from Antwerp, also arrived yesterday with immigrants, having loafed along on the last day's run in order to avoid arrival before August 1.

STEPS TAKEN TO LOWER TAXES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—Owing to the present abnormal situation among the farmers of South Dakota, due to the low prices paid for farm products, steps have been taken in a number of places to reduce taxation as much as possible. At Mitchell the City Council has voted to consolidate the park and street departments under one chief, to be known as the superintendent of parks and street commissioner. An annual saving to the taxpayers of more than \$10,000 is expected from this move.

FIGHT REOPENED ON DYE EMBARGO

Opposing Forces Take Posts at Capitol Pending Reopening of Question by Committee — Valuations Plan Will Follow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Determined effort is being made to get the Senate Finance Committee to restore to the permanent tariff bill the three years embargo on the importation of dyestuffs which the House, after a memorable fight, struck from the Fordney measure.

With the announcement yesterday by Boies Penrose, chairman of the Finance Committee, that hearings would be held on the dyestuffs schedule tomorrow, lobbyists for the American dye "trust," said to be controlled by the Du Pont Powder Company, immediately began to take their posts at the Capitol. On the other hand, George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, chief opponent of the dye embargo, began to marshal his forces.

It will be determined by the Republican members of the committee at this hearing, whether the embargo shall be incorporated in the tariff bill which the Senate will re-write, or whether it will be eliminated, as the House saw fit to do. The question of continuing the embargo in the emergency tariff bill, which probably will expire before the Senate acts on the permanent measure, is a matter which is giving the committee considerable concern. Even if the committee does decide against an embargo, it may possibly approve a resolution continuing the emergency embargo until the new tariff rates go into effect, as a protective measure to bridge the gap.

Witnesses Are Called

The American valuation plan also will be decided upon by the Finance Committee on Thursday. It was announced. Advocates of the plan were witnesses before the committee yesterday.

Among some of the witnesses who will appear in protest and in favor of the dye embargo tomorrow are Brig. Gen. Amos A. Fries, of the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army; Joseph H. Choate, of New York, and representatives of the American Dye Institute. Representatives of the Home Market Club of Boston, Greenville Boston, and John A. Sweetser of Boston, and others, will be heard on the American valuation plan.

If the Finance Committee decides to incorporate the embargo feature in the tariff bill, it will be the signal for one of the most stubborn fights ever waged in the Senate. Senator Moses proposes tariff rates which he regards as sufficiently high to protect the American industry without the necessity of the embargo, and it will be no easy task to subdue him, even though a majority of the Republican committee members are opposed to him.

Valuations Plan Urged

Proponents of the American valuations plan, appearing before the Finance Committee yesterday, emphasized its advocacy by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, J. F. Zeller, representing the American Valuations Association of New York City, quoted Mr. Hoover's recent statement before the House Ways and Means Committee as saying that having in exchange situation that have in a large part of Europe today, there is practically no alternative to the American valuations plan, "as summing up the views of its advocates."

"The plan is indefensible," interrupted Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, chairman of the Finance Committee under the Wilson Administration. "Of course, it means more protection for the manufacturer, and high prices for manufactured articles, but it also means at the same time unwarranted and unjustifiable increases in production and living costs for the great mass of our people."

William P. Clark of Boston, representative of the Flint Glass Workers Union, quoted chairman Joseph W. Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee as saying that duties of 160 per cent on some articles would prevail under the valuations plan. "Considering the labor conditions and low exchange rates in Germany and Czechoslovakia alone," said Mr. Clark, "even 160 per cent is not enough to protect our industries."

PORTO RICO HAS UNIONIST CRISIS

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Antonio R. Barcelo, President of the Unionist Party now in power, yesterday submitted his resignation from that position as the result of a crisis in the party following the inaugural address last Saturday of E. Mont Rely, American Governor of Porto Rico, in which he advised against the movement for independence of the island and urged the advocacy of statehood.

Mr. Barcelo asserted that although the Unionists have an independence plank in their platform as the ultimate ideal, it was put there only because the party believed that statehood was impossible. He declared the party was pro-American and that it was the best medium through which to control the independence movement.

The Unionists will hold a party assembly within the next three weeks to decide on a definite position, when a vote of confidence in President Barcelo is predicted.

BOARD CONTINUANCE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A protest against the abolition of the Federal Board for Vocational Education has

been sent to the United States Senate by the National Consumers League, on the ground that even if the rehabilitation of the soldiers be transferred to other departments, the board is necessary to cooperate with the state authorities in promoting the vocational education of boys and girls in civil life whose parents cannot afford to pay the high prices of private institutions.

PELLAGRA "SCARE" LACKING IN BASIS

Protests of Southern States That Epidemic Does Not Exist Offset Statements in Behalf of the Public Health Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—It is a rather striking coincidence that the "pellagra scare" should come about at just the time when the Public Health Service has been so strongly criticized, according to H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Anderson called attention to the statement by Senator Smoot that the Public Health Service was breaking down just as fast as it could. Senator Smoot made this statement in connection with his opposition to putting the children bureau provided for under the Sheppard-Towner bill now pending before the House, under the Public Health Service. He added that were the carrying out of the act to be vested in the Public Health Service, "seven-eighths of the time there would be spent by those who have it in charge looking and working for promotions in that service. They demand military and naval promotions in rank, with commutation of quarters, longevity pay, and retirement privileges. This is always uppermost in their thoughts."

Pellagra Theories

"Not only is this fact of interest to thinking people, but there are several other interesting facts in connection with this proposition to send governmental aid to southern districts said to be suffering from pellagra," said Mr. Anderson. "One is that although a number of theories are held concerning the cause of the disease, no agreement has been reached in the medical fraternity, although years have been spent in study and investigation of the disease. Another fact to be considered is that there is in reality, no basis for the alarm excited, judging from the evidence submitted by southern states themselves who are protesting vigorously that the alleged epidemic does not exist. Still another fact to be thought of is the element of fear which is acknowledged to be strong in stirring up a panic and increasing disease."

Cases Comparatively Few

"There is no comparison between the small number of cases of pellagra at this time to the much larger number of cases of so-called influenza during the years 1918 and 1919, and yet, during the so-called influenza epidemic boards of health in a number of cities took cognizance of the menace of fear to act in increasing the spread of the disease. This was especially true in New York City and in Manchester, New Hampshire; And of what good is advice when the advisors do not know what advice to give? And how can they know in this case when they cannot agree upon a cause for the disease?"

"Alarmist reports about the so-called infantile paralysis epidemic in 1916 were severely criticized by a number of Labor newspapers throughout the country, also by a number of physicians in charge of health departments. There appears today to be no basis for stirring up a scare over pellagra, and it is resented by the very southern states who would be the beneficiaries in case the government were to appropriate money for their relief."

DIRECT BARGAINING IN SAN FRANCISCO

Builders and Contractors Decide to Employ and Treat Workers Without Giving Recognition to Labor Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Standardization of wages and working conditions in the building crafts throughout northern California, which is to say, that part of the State lying north of the Tehachapi mountains, was decided upon by representatives of the builders and contractors, as well as of other industries throughout this section at a meeting with the San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley contractors and builders. This is virtually a decision on the part of some 75 per cent of the employers of these cities and towns to establish the "American plan" and to stand by it in all their dealings with labor.

The "American plan," as interpreted in San Francisco and the other cities of San Francisco Bay, means, in brief, direct bargaining with each employee, without recognition of any labor organization and without employment of the worker, or treatment of him, as though he were a member of a labor organization. There are other details to the "American plan," but this is the main point. That it has considerable support among the members of labor organizations as well as among employers is shown by the recent action of members of 51 labor unions in Alameda County, just across the bay from San Francisco, who at a mass meeting attended by virtually all the membership, declared against secret bargaining, against the labor agent and walking delegate, and for direct personnel bargaining between the worker and the one from whom he seeks employment.

Contractors Urge Plan

Efforts are being made by the business interests, the contractors and builders, the banks and a majority of the industries of northern California, to establish this plan, based on two reasons, given officially as: "Refusal of the labor organizations to revise the war schedules of wages downward, so as to meet reduced living costs, and lack of faith in agreements signed and sealed by the labor organizations."

This meeting is now notifying trade unions throughout the country of the plan, and much of central California, to the same idea of selective bargaining, direct dealing between employer and employee, and elimination of the labor agent or walking delegate, which has prevailed in southern California for a number of years, and to the operation of which is attributed much of the remarkable growth of Los Angeles during the past 10 years. Sacramento, which is facing a building strike, sent a number of delegates to the employers' meeting and the builders and contractors there announce they will reduce wages at the beginning of this month to a scale established by the labor organizations in Alameda County at their recent meeting, at which the labor agent and walking delegate was repudiated. The State Builders Exchange, formed some six months ago, will have charge of the establishment of the plan, for the employers of northern and central California.

Expenses of Campaign

To a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Charles W. Gompertz, president of the California State Builders Exchange and Chamber of Commerce, said: "Four thousand men are now working under the 'American plan' in San Francisco. We have obtained pledges of \$1,300,000 to establish the 'American plan' in San Francisco, and this money is now being collected. The Builders Exchange is spending \$5000 a day in bringing men

to this city to carry on the necessary construction work stopped because of the failure of the unions to keep their pledges; because the unions have refused to reduce wages to a parity with lowered living conditions, or because the union men have walked out for no cause whatever. The business men and the employers of northern California in general, and of San Francisco in particular, have decided that this part of the State and city must be built up irrespective of the demands put on or the obstacles thrown in its way by any class of men."

Shipping out of San Francisco, Alameda and Oakland, which was virtually at a standstill, owing to the maritime strikes, is now almost normal.

LABOR LAUNCHES A NEW MOVEMENT

Loyal Labor Legion Plans to Minimize Friction Between Employers and Men.—The Agitators Are Condemned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The right of men and women to work regardless of non-membership in trade unions; the rights of the general public as a party at interest in labor controversies; the necessity for laws and the establishing of a court of arbitration with power to enforce obedience to their decision; the settling of differences between employers and wage earners without intervention by persons not personally affected by or direct parties to the matters in controversy; these are the principles upon which a new Labor movement has just been launched in the United States.

The Loyal Labor Legion of New York City, of which F. Paul A. Vaccarelli, formerly vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association, is the president, has a membership here composed largely of elected officials of American Federation of Labor trade unions, according to Mr. Vaccarelli. Its constitution was drawn up by a committee including Mr. Vaccarelli, Clarence Lazarus of the International Union of Steam and Shipyard Engineers; William L. Pink, Secretary of the Harbor Boatmen's Union; Patrick J. Lee of the International Longshoremen's Union, James H. Smith of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and Frederick Lawrence, chairman of the American People's League.

A committee is now notifying trade unions throughout the country of the legion's plans. Great opposition from the American Federation of Labor is expected. The legion already speaks of "the extremely offensive and militant attitude of numerous Labor leaders," as harmful to Labor's cause, and declares that "old time methods must be discarded as having outlived their usefulness."

The legion aims to establish an entirely new system of handling disputes between wage earners and employers with the doctrine of peace and prosperity displacing that of rule or ruin. "New membership and new vision must enter the American Federation of Labor from top to bottom," says the legion, "and principles and methods accepted that will bring peaceful agreement on a reasonable basis rather than destructive warfare for unattainable demands."

It is claimed that the fact that about 500,000 men are idle here. This condition is attributed to the calling of many strikes directly following the war.

"When the greatest need was increased production," says the legion, "reckless Labor leaders encouraged their followers to make impossible demands compelling hundreds of plants to suspend operations."

"Significant among the things for which the legion stands is recognition of the public's rights in Labor controversies and the elimination of professional agitators who pose as Labor leaders."

RESERVE BOARD TO BE INVESTIGATED

Mr. Williams, Former Comptroller of Currency, Will Be Cross-Examined After His Expected Attacks on Banking System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—John Skelton Williams, former Comptroller of the Currency, is to run the gamut of severe cross-examination when he appears before the joint Congressional Commission of Agricultural Inquiry this morning to repeat his charges that the Federal Reserve Bank system is aligning itself against the best interests of the farmers. The Commission intends to go to the bottom of Mr. Williams' charges. As a former member of the Federal Reserve Board by virtue of the office he held under the Administration of President Wilson, Mr. Williams is regarded as being in a position to shed light on the executive sessions of the board at which various policies were outlined. He will be questioned closely by Republican members of the Commission who are prepared to defend the Federal Reserve Board at every step.

Additional significance is attached to Mr. Williams' testimony today in view of the fact that the Federal Reserve Board is under a heavy fire of criticism in Congress.

Following Mr. Williams, the members of the Federal Reserve Board will be heard by the committee which intends to conduct an exhaustive inquiry into every phase of farm credits. The committee has heard testimony to the effect that the Federal Reserve Board is charging exorbitant rates of interest on money loaned to small country banks, and is also refusing credit to farmers while allowing big New York banks almost unlimited credit on reasonable rates of interest.

At the suggestion of Sydney Anderson, Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the joint commission, the House yesterday adopted a resolution extending until January 1, 1922, the time in which the Commission can file its recommendations to Congress for remedial legislation. This was necessary in view of the extensive investigation which the Commission proposes to conduct.

GRAIN ELEVATOR STRIKE ENDS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The strike of grain elevator employees, started here a month ago by the Chicago Grain Elevator and Feed Mill Employees Union, has been called off, it was announced officially yesterday.

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BOSTON

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON ADVANTAGE
IN READJUSTMENT

Manufacturers of This Goods
Learning That the Demand for
Cheaper Grade of Cloth Means
Increased Business for Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Cotton goods manufacturers are now beginning to view the period of readjustment through which the country is passing not only in a philosophical manner, but are even becoming cheerful over their lot. As developments make it more evident that return to prosperity is going to be a long struggle, they are beginning to count themselves fortunate in being in the cotton goods business rather than in some other line.

As one cotton manufacturer put it, "The cotton industry has prospered before in times of depression because when people have not the money to buy more expensive goods they turn to cotton, and it is in such times that cotton justifies its name as the poor man's refuge. If the country is in for a period of reduced purchasing power, the cotton manufacturer had better prepare to put out a capacity product, for the demand for his goods is going to be greater than ever if he can get them out at a low price."

The correctness of such a view of the situation seems to find perfectly good basis in the progress of events as they have been going during the past few weeks. Jobbers are complaining of an abnormally small demand for high-priced goods for the coming season, retailers are finding it difficult to liquidate expensive garments. But cotton goods markets, almost without exception, are found to be improving week by week, more especially in those lines which have to do with wearing apparel.

Wear More Fine Cottons

Millay is buying more fine cottons. One cannot go on the street in any of the large cities without realizing that it has been many a long year since so many cotton dresses were being worn, even by those who call themselves well dressed.

These outward signs are now beginning to make themselves felt in cotton manufacturing circles, and what is even more important to the industry, it is being predicted both in wholesale and retail dry goods circles that the likelihood of a continuation of the depression period for some time to come makes it almost certain that next season will see an even greater popularity of cotton goods.

Print Cloth Firm

Print cloth markets were very firm during the week and buying was steady despite a considerable number of price advances. Sheatings have been in good demand and in some lines are no longer procurable for deliveries this side of October. Eastern 24 1/2 inch 5.35 yard 64 by 60s have been sold at 6 1/2 and 7 cents, and even poorer southern makes cannot be obtained under 6 1/2 cents. On 4 1/2 yard 28 by 7 1/2, 5 cents was the lowest figure at which goods were available at the close of the week, even for September delivery, and sales at 5 1/2 cents were not uncommon for fall delivery. This is a net advance of a quarter of a cent during the past week or 10 days. Total sales for the week were not far under 100,000 pieces, and manufacturers are now beginning to fill up their order books at prices which offer a hope of some small profit.

Fine goods have been in steady demand, and in some constructions, such as pongees, for example, there has been marked progress upward in the price factor. Lawns are now reaching a price level at which more mills can make them at a profit or at least without loss. Fancies can be sold at reasonably good prices, although the orders are still in small lots, while shirtings, such as extra and similar materials, are in constant demand for deliveries running well through the fall months. The shoe trade has been buying lining fabric of the finer grades, while drapery materials, such as marquisettes, have seen considerable inquiry.

Even the yarn markets are beginning to show improvement, the new raw fabric people being constantly larger purchasers, and broader, undergarment manufacturers and the independent weaving establishments being all at the market at the same time. Some fine yarns have also been sold, and a generally higher level of prices was the rule during the past week, although competition for business is still keen and some of the spinners still have a considerable way to go before reaching the limit of their production.

FIBER PRICES TO DROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The agreement between the timber exporters of Sweden, with reference to export prices came to an end July 31, and a considerable fall in all classes of exported wood is expected to result.

TRADE CONDITIONS
IN SOUTH AMERICA

Except for Argentina Business Is
Depressed, According to United
States Government Report

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Except for improvement in Argentina, South America, business conditions were pictured as depressed during July, in the reports of economic conditions from its trade representatives made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Foreign competition to American commercial activity was reported strong, particularly from the Germans and Belgians. Prices ranging from 30 per cent to 75 per cent less than those on American commodities were being quoted, it was said, and numbers of American concerns were closing their South American offices.

The commercial situation in Argentina showed improvement in that imports were decreasing and exports increasing. Commercial Attaché Peely at Buenos Aires declared. Imports from the United States, he added, were still showing a marked decline, and because of the exchange rate, there was little prospect of placing orders for American goods except some necessities. There were few salesmen from this country in Argentina, he said, and many American branch houses have gone into liquidation and the American goods that had been congesting the custom house were being disposed of slowly or returned to the United States. Port congestion was much improved, he reported; the dispatch of vessels being normal, while labor troubles were decreasing.

Depression in Brazil

In Brazil conditions of extreme depression continued during the month, according to Commercial Attaché Schura at Rio de Janeiro. Customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro, he continued, were approximately 60 per cent less than last year, and the interior districts refused to purchase to replenish their stocks. German imports have been reduced, but their trade representatives were reported very active. On account of the depression, five important African houses are closing their offices at Rio de Janeiro, but this policy, he declared, did not seem advisable as the Brazilian Congress was discussing measures to remedy the economic crisis.

A temporary suspension of further sales campaigns in Peru, on account of the general situation, was recommended by Trade Commissioner Smith at Lima. Many importers were withdrawing from the market, he reported, because of prices for export commodities, falling exchange and accumulation of merchandise. Credit arrangements were becoming difficult, he added, although money rates were stationary. It was currently said, he continued, that unemployment would increase and the lowering of wages was expected. Stevedores and railway employees at Callao threatened a strike, but its occurrence was improbable, he declared. Mr. Smith concluded that the cost of living was decreasing and said political conditions were quiet.

Condition in Mexico

Increased unemployment, reduction of government revenue and stagnant markets continued to feature the economic situation in Mexico, according to Trade Commissioner Connell at Mexico City. The financial situation was about the same, he asserted. Reduction in the wages of railroad employees was said to be the cause of threatening strikes. The high cost of living, Mr. Connell declared, was maintained by transportation difficulties, although he said railroad construction was improving, and railroad repairs and maintenance construction active.

DECLINE RECORDED
IN COTTON CROP

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Decline of the cotton crop during July resulted in a reduction of 230,000 bales in the forecast of production issued yesterday by the Department of Agriculture. A total of 2,303,000 bales being estimated as compared with 2,455,000 bales a month ago. The condition of the crop declined 1.5 points. The condition by states follows: Virginia, 62; North Carolina, 75; South Carolina, 82; Georgia, 59; Florida, 80; Alabama, 58; Mississippi, 68; Louisiana, 58; Texas, 62; Arkansas, 76; Tennessee, 75; Missouri, 80; Oklahoma, 68; California, 83; Arizona, 85; all other states 88.

NEW YORK, New York—The government's report indicating a condition of only 64.7 was much below expectations, and caused a sharp advance in the market. October contracts, which had sold at 11.85 on the break of last week, advanced to 12.00, or 86 points above the closing price of Saturday. January sold at 13.51, or nearly a cent a pound above the previous close.

Cotton futures closed steady. October 12.59, December 13.45, January 13.38, March 13.65, May 13.81. Spot steady, middling 13.90.

NEW ORLEANS ESTIMATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The American commercial cotton crop for the past season is estimated at 11,777,115 running bales by H. G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. The report says that the exports for the year ending July 31 was 5,797,590, while the carry-over was 5,194,000 bales. The consumption was 10,500,000 bales.

INFLATED CURRENCY
AND THE EXCHANGE

Financial Authorities Discuss
These Important Factors in
the Readjustment Problem at
Trade Meeting in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The allied subjects of the exchange between various countries and the inflation of currency have recently been the theme of much public discussion. Illuminating speeches on the problem were made at the congress of the International Chamber of Commerce recently held in London, and a resolution was passed endorsing in general terms the conclusions of the Brussels International Conference. Prof. Gustav Cassel (of Holland), whose paper last year on the money problems of the world will long be remembered, pointed out that the heavy depreciation in most of the European paper currencies was inflicting great injury on the world trade. He was of opinion that the only real possibility at the present moment was the restoration of the purchasing power of money in every country and the stabilization of exchange between the countries.

The first need was that stability should be given to the monetary standards of the different countries, and thereby to the exchanges. That involved that no further inflation should take place and this could not be done until the various governments concerned succeeded in making their budgets balance by a severe pruning of national expenditure. He referred to the policy of inflation which had been adopted by some countries and showed how this had proved itself detrimental to production and trade. This policy, he said, should be abandoned. But he warned those countries which have a greatly depreciated currency not to attempt to restore its value to the new gold standard, but to give it a definite gold value immediately in accordance with its approximate present-day standard.

Danger in Inflation

The dangers of inflation were emphasized, too, by Sir Felix Schuster, (British Bankers Association) and he agreed also with Prof. Gustav Cassel as to the dangers of too rapid deflation, but he disagreed on the question of the return of gold values, urging their restoration to a reasonable basis. "The countries must act," he said, "at deflating their currencies gradually so as to inflict the least injury, but with one object in view—to return as soon as possible to the pre-war gold standard. That will be the policy of the bankers of the United Kingdom, and until that object is attained, I think we must adhere to a policy of gradual deflation—certainly in this country." Sir Felix went on, "that it may be carried on too rapidly, and that a certain amount of injury may be inflicted thereby. But whether it be this year, next year, or in five, six or 10 years, that is the policy which I believe we in the United Kingdom must have constantly before us, and I don't think we shall rest until we are back upon the gold basis. Until that is obtained we must deflate. You will not have stability of trade and harmonious commercial relations until all currencies are regulated upon the basis of a common standard—at present that common standard at present at all events—can only be gold."

The fact that certain countries have already large stocks of gold was another point emphasized by Sir Felix. He recommended that efforts should be made to restore confidence, to rehabilitate Central Europe to commercial activity, and thus create an atmosphere in which credit will be forthcoming and production will be increased and currencies restored to a more normal basis.

Economy Is Urged

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the object which is the chief aim of financiers, traders and governments today, namely, the restarting and acceleration of international trade, cannot be achieved until all currencies have a proper and just relationship. And Professor Cassel's demand that the internal budget of all nations must be put right was also emphasized by Sir Felix Schuster. It is obvious, in this connection, that the practice of borrowing large sums on ways and means is detrimental to financial stability. Every such borrowing results in a fresh period of inflation, which leads in turn to a fresh advance in prices of commodities and a rise in the cost of living, followed, again, by demands for increased wages. The vicious circle thus described is detrimental to settled conditions of trade. The resolution passed at the meeting mentioned above was in harmony with these facts and with the speeches of Professor Cassel and Sir Felix Schuster. The delegates adopted clauses urging that governments pursue a strict policy in regard to taxation and to departmental economy; that the disarmament laid down in the treaties become as soon as possible an accomplished fact in order to bring about a general reduction of budgetary expenditure; that the creation of national and international organizations for export credits be actively undertaken by private enterprise with the support of governments; that the governments of countries with a depreciated rate of exchange avoid as far as possible contracting new external debts; that the greatest possible liberty be granted in all commercial and financial transactions. Another clause adopted urged that inflation of paper currency be stopped and progressively decreased. It is interesting to note that an amendment

which was moved with the object of limiting this policy to those nations whose currency is heavily depreciated was defeated. It is obvious that there is a feeling that the process of deflation should be universal.

The outstanding feature of the international situation is undoubtedly difficulties not of production, but of exchange. Productive capacity in all the industrial nations has been largely increased as a result of the increased technical efficiency of the past few years. The great desideratum now is to set the products flowing, to revitalize international exchange. And the proceedings of the congress of the National Chamber of Commerce will stimulate this process.

Free Trade Factor

It must not be forgotten, however, that there is another factor needing attention. It has recently been urged by the Free Trade Union that it is necessary to remove all barriers to the export of goods from Europe to nations that can, in return, supply the commodities Europe needs. By doing this, it is argued, the exchanges will tend to be righted, for the nations whose exchanges are depreciated will be able to sell their goods to those who wish to buy. This view as far as raw materials are concerned was also adopted by the International Chamber of Commerce (production group) in a resolution recommending the abolition of all government restrictions on the movements of raw materials.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Although New Zealand's imports have not yet shrunk to what might be called normal dimensions, her exports, particularly meat, butter, and cheese, have been gratifying. During April she sent abroad products of the value of \$2,068,164, the highest figure since October 1919, when exports represented \$2,175,570. Compared with the figures for April, 1920, New Zealand's exports last April showed an increase of \$2,474,149.

A London dispatch says the compilation of the Bankers Magazine, covering the aggregate value of 387 representative securities, shows an advance during July of \$54,467,000, or 2.4 per cent. This brings the total to the highest point since the close of last November. The July movement contrasted with a loss of \$2,704,000, or 0.7 per cent, in June. The largest advance was made by the American railroad issues, which advanced \$17,880,000, or 6.6 per cent.

DIVIDENDS

National Lead, quarterly of 1 1/2% on common and 1 1/2% on preferred. Common is payable September 30 to stock of September 9 and preferred September 15 to stock of August 19.

Bacon Oil, 5%, payable July 30 to stock of July 25.

Southern Pipe Line, quarterly of \$2, payable September 1 to stock of August 15.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, quarterly of 1% on special guaranteed betterment stock and 1 1/2% on regular guaranteed stocks, payable September 1 to stock of August 10.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The wheat market closed firm yesterday with August at 1.22 1/2, September at 1.24 1/2, December at 1.28. Corn closed steady with September at 59 1/2, December at 60 1/2. Downturns in the value of hogs weakened provisions. September ribs 1.12 1/2, August ribs 1.15, December ribs 1.11 1/2, September barley 61b, September pork 15.80b, September lard 12.20, October lard 12.32, January lard 10.30b, September ribs 10.80, October ribs 10.65b.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The subscription in India and London to the Indian Government 1921 rupee loan which was opened on June 20 amounted to 21 1/2 crores rupees up to July 7 (a crore being 10,000,000). The loan, which is in the form of 6 per cent (free of Indian income tax) five and ten year bonds at par, is for an unlimited amount and remains open until July 30 for cash subscriptions, and later for the conversion of 1921 and 1922 Indian war bonds.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Mon.	Sat.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.58	\$3.54 1/2	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0763 1/2	.0761	.1920
France (Belgian)	.0733 1/2	.0739	.1920
France (Swiss)	.157 1/2	.157	.1920
Lira	.0435	.0426 1/2	.1920
Guilder	.3065	.3076	.4020
German mark	.0122	.0124	.2380
Canadian dollar	.25 1/4	.25 1/2	.1920
Argentine peso	.2361	.23125	.4025
Drachma (Greek)	.05431920
Peetas	.12831923

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American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Aug. 1, 1921.

Certificates for American Telephone & Telegraph Company stock sold in full as of July 20, 1921, under the provisions of the Circular of May 10, 1921, are ready for delivery at the office of the Treasurer in Boston (at the office in New York, if payment was made there) upon the surrender of full-paid receipts given in acknowledgment of subscription payments.
H. BLAIR SMITH, Treasurer.

GERMAN SHIPPING
REVIVAL REVIEWED

Construction Work on Vessels and
Transportation Trade Both
Expanding Rapidly According
to Their Economic Journals

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany—The fact that three 10,000-ton steamers belonging to Hugo Stinnes—the Hindenburg, the Ludendorff and the Tirpitz—are now regularly engaged in the Hamburg-South American trade constitute one among many signs of the revival in the German shipbuilding and shipping trade. As one of the chief German economic journals—the Overseas Post—points out, the task of rebuilding its merchant fleet has been greatly facilitated by the allied decision taken at London to allow Germany to keep close on 100,000 tons of new construction and to reduce to 75,000 tons instead of 200,000 the annual tonnage she is called on to deliver.

The recovery in the shipbuilding trade, although recently of striking dimensions, was at first exceedingly slow. During the first part of last year a great shortage of steel followed by a shortage of coal constituted a serious obstacle in the way of shipbuilding activity, while the critical situation in the world freight market also had an unfavorable effect. Toward the end of last year, however, great activity manifested itself in the various shipbuilding yards and still prevails, and, judging by the annual report of one of the Hamburg companies, which complacently mentions it has enough orders on hand to keep its workers busy until the middle of next year, it is likely to continue.

Community of Interest

The "community of interest" which is being established between the shipbuilding firms and the big mining, iron and steel concerns of the Rhineland is the most striking feature of recent economic development in Germany. The most recent examples of this "collaboration" are the association which has just been established between the Phoenix Berg und Huetten Company of Dortmund and the Reihersberg Schiffwerft, the former furnishing all the capital necessary for the construction of new ships by the latter, and that between another big mine trust—the Arenbergische Company fuer Bergbau und Huettenbetrieb and a Hamburg shipbuilding concern. The capital necessary for the reconstruction of Germany's shipping trade is furnished by the German Government in the form of subsidies. According to the Peace Treaty terms, the German Treasury is obliged to pay compensation to shipowners for the shipping which they have been compelled to surrender to the entente, a fact which explains why the budget of the present year includes the sum of 770,000,000 marks to be paid under the heading mentioned.

During the past few months an effort has been made in Germany to convert war vessels into merchantmen and also to construct ships of concrete. The first ship of concrete was launched last October and seems to be giving complete satisfaction.

Growth of Traffic

One of Germany's newest merchantmen is the Hamburg, a vessel of 9600 tons which, constructed at Flensburg, has been put at the disposal of the German-Australian Shipping Company for the Dutch Indies service. The shipbuilding company of Seebeck & Geestemunde have recently completed the steamer Harburg of 7600 tons and the Argentine of 9000 tons, a steamer now belonging to the Hamburg-South American Company and engaged in the Hamburg-South American trade. The North German Lloyd counts on being able before the end of the present summer to add two new steamers—the Vegesack and the Bremerhaven—to the growing fleet which trades between Hamburg and Brazil.

Various other leading German companies—the Roland line, the German Levant line, the Hansa line of Bremen, the Hamburg-Bremen-Africa line—either by new construction, exchanges with foreign firms, or purchases in foreign ports have lately increased their fleets so that as one of the trade newspapers complacently remarks, "If Capital and Labor continue to help each other mutually the German flag will soon regain its place on the ocean."

Wise Bees Save Honey
Wise Folks Save Money

Interest Begins Aug. 10
Last Dividend 4 1/2%

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whether or not you are saving all you should is to check up your purchases for one week and see what you could have saved without buying.

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BOSTON, MASS.

STEEL INDUSTRY
BUSINESS BETTER

Thousands of Men Return to
Work and Orders Are Coming
in According to the Reports

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Reports from this industrial district, and extending over into Youngstown, Ohio, show an encouraging revival in nearly all lines. Within 10 days several thousand men have gone back to work, with several thousand resuming today, and indications that thousands more will be given employment within two weeks.

Men going back are doing so at reduced wages, generally 10 per cent to 15 per cent lower, and in some instances 20 per cent. The whole atmosphere is more optimistic and cheerful. Mahoning Valley plants report buying is better. Some plants are working on large orders from automobile plants. Railroads are expected to come into the market for heavy tonnage of steel in September.

Iron and steel production for the week ended July 31, in Youngstown, will exceed that of any previous week in months, likely since the early part of the year.

OPERATING INCOME
OF CLASS I RAILROADS

NEW YORK, New York—Net operating income, after expenses, taxes, and adjustment of joint facility rents, of \$29,281,000, is shown in the preliminary reports for June on 69 Class I railroads, operating 41,245 miles of line out of a total of 235,000 miles, according to the Bureau of Railway Economics. This compares with a deficit of \$10,960,000 in June, 1920.

Detailed revenues and expenses for the 69 railroads are shown by districts in the following table:

District	June 1921	June 1920
Total operating revenues		
Eastern	\$147,290,000	\$150,940,000
Southern	21,438,000	18,484,000
Western	37,061,000	41,222,000
U. S.	206,789,000	210,722,000
Total operating expenses		
Eastern	121,200,000	158,232,000
Southern	16,322,000	20,222,000
Western	25,878,000	31,264,000
U. S.	164,198,000	209,728,000
Net railway operating income		
Eastern	17,596,000	*16,728,000
Southern	4,322,000	*1,522,000
Western	7,443,000	6,880,000
U. S.	29,361,000	*10,960,000
*Deficit.		

GREAT NORTHERN
RAILWAY REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—Earnings of \$7.73 a share on the \$249,478,250 of capital stock of the Great Northern Railway Company in 1920 were shown in the annual report of the road, made public yesterday. The net corporate income was reported as \$19,304,097. A sum of \$1,515,495 was transferred to profit and loss.

The earnings for 1920 were \$1.14 less than in 1919, when the report showed returns of \$8.87 per share. The gross operating revenue for 1920 was \$122,616,775 as against \$104,562,144 in 1919. Revenue figures included operations by the United States Railroad Administration during January and February and by the company from March to December.

HELVETIA HALTS OIL DRILLS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Due to the break in the price of crude to \$1 a barrel in the San Antonio district in Texas the Helvetia Copper Company has temporarily discontinued drilling on its acreage near that city. For a number of months two drills were kept in continuous operation. Helvetia shipped 4000 barrels of oil last month for which it received \$1 a barrel. The May production was approximately 4000 barrels, against 3360 barrels in April. The only important expense in connection with the operation of the 26 odd wells at present is for pumping.

REPORT ON DANISH
TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Swedish Woolen Manufacturers
Dump Overproduction While
Other Countries Seek Cotton
Goods Orders From Denmark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The Danish textile industry has perhaps felt the sudden change from excessive booming to the highest degree of depression keener than any other industry, and with a greater per cent of unemployed than any other branch.

At one time it looked as if America would secure a large portion of the Danish market; that country was early in the field after the close of hostilities, and a number of American commercial travelers visited the country. Substantial orders were secured, but unfortunately the cotton goods delivered did not give satisfaction and were not up to the pattern according to which the sales had been effected, both as regards quality, pattern, and color.

The purchases of American textile goods did, in fact, prove a serious disappointment to the buyers. Otherwise Germany has been and is the worst competitor for the home textile industry and the deliveries from Germany are becoming more regular and according to contract.

Danish textile manufacturers have also tried their hand in Russia, but the result proved negative in the end. The Russian agents pretended that the matter was of great importance and very pressing. Samples were secured from England of the quality required, it was approved of by the Russian representatives, detailed offers with all particulars were submitted to the Soviet agents, but since then nothing whatever has been heard from the Soviet. The Danish manufacturers certainly insisted upon fairly stringent guarantees, and this may not have appealed to the Soviet.

Swedish textile manufacturers in the woolen branch are at present, and have been for some time, extremely troublesome for their Danish colleagues by dumping large quantities of their production on the Danish market. There is more especially one very large Swedish textile factory which dumps the whole of its overproduction on the Danish market, thanks to the low Danish tariff.

ENCOURAGEMENT IN
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—The stock market opened with yesterday's advance vigorously during the day and reacted later when call money rose to 5 1/2 per cent, but the closing was easy. Even though there were modifications to the advances there were encouraging signs of increasing confidence shown in various issues. The total sales included 410,200 shares. At the close Steel registered 75 1/2, up 1/2; Chandler 48, off 1/2; Mexican Petroleum 107, up 2; Northern Pacific 79 1/2, up 1 1/2.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL ASSETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MELBOURNE, Victoria—Wool growers interested in the appraisal of the season 1919-20 and the tax following seasons have been notified of an immediate division of assets. The Central Wool Committee, acting on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, officially announces that the assets have been valued at £22,000,000, represented by £10,000,000 of priority wool certificates and 12,000,000 shares of £1 each in the British-Australian Wool Realization Association, Limited. (Bawra) The Association has decided to pay 47.5 per cent of the face value of the priority wool certificates, which will be equal to a cash payment of £4,750,000. All wool interests representing in value, for the four seasons' appraisal wool, £100 and under, will be retired on a cash basis.

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KING'S SPEECH AT BELFAST INAUGURAL

Message, Read by Viceroy, at First Business Sitting of North Ireland Parliament, Makes Strong Plea for Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BELFAST, Ireland.—The first business sitting of the newly constituted Parliament of Northern Ireland took place in Belfast recently, when a loyal address to His Majesty was passed by both houses, and members were elected to represent the Parliament on the Council of Ireland—that group which is to act as a connecting link between North and South, and ultimately, it is hoped, to the fusion of the two sections—and when it is brought into existence.

As in its initiation, the Parliament proceeded strictly according to the procedure of the Parliament at Westminster, and the King's speech—really the pronouncement of the government—which was read by the Viceroy, Viscount Fitzalan, was as follows:

"Members of the Senate and of the House of Commons: I earnestly pray that the Government of Ireland Act, under which your Parliament has now been constitutionally established, and which confers wide powers of self-government upon the Irish people, and provides for the creation of a council of Ireland, in which representatives of the North and South shall meet in conference, may, under the Providence of Almighty God, lead to the establishment of peace throughout Ireland, in certain areas of which the situation causes grave anxiety. Violence or disturbance inevitably retards the realization of that security and social order upon which all hopes of a happy and prosperous country must depend.

Duty to Administer

"Your first duty must be to insure efficient and economical administration, and your energies will for some time be closely applied to the important task of perfecting the administration of those services which have been transferred to your control. For this purpose departments of the Prime Minister and of the Ministers of Finance, Home Affairs, Labor, Education, Agriculture, and Commerce have been determined.

"The people, whom you represent, understand the impossibility of introducing legislation until these departments are in full working order. They understand equally well that, when this has been accomplished, an earnest endeavor will be made to develop still further the resources of Northern Ireland, expand trade, improve agriculture and other industries, remodel education, amend the licensing laws, and insure a brighter future for the great masses of workers in your midst.

"It will be your duty, while pursuing this policy and effectively guarding the safety of all persons and property, to furnish such an example of wise and just government as shall inspire confidence throughout the country, and thus contribute to the healing of differences that have long disturbed Ireland. Your labors will be watched with earnest and sympathetic interest throughout the Empire.

Tolerance Evincing

"Members of the Senate and of the House of Commons: I feel confident that the Parliament here established will prove worthy of your pride in the Empire and your traditional loyalty to the Throne and Constitution. And I pray that Almighty God may bestow His abundant blessing upon your deliberations.

The address in reply was moved in the Senate by the Duke of Abercorn and seconded by the Right Hon. Samuel Cunningham, and in the Commons by Major Shillington and Captain the Hon. Arthur Mulholland. The speeches of these gentlemen and of the Marquess of Londonderry in the Senate and Sir James Craig in the Commons breathed a spirit of tolerance and peace. They expressed a determined intention to maintain the privileges accorded to them by the Home Rule Act, but a sincere desire that a via media might be found by which the differences between North and South might be healed and a new era of peace opened in Ireland.

Hope for Corrective Effect

Lord Londonderry spoke of the position in Ireland at the time as the saddest imaginable, but he hoped the inauguration of this Northern Parliament and their evident determination to carry it to a successful issue would have some effect in the other provinces. Ulster could not, he said, prosper with a distracted and revolutionary Ireland beside her. They in Ulster claimed that Ireland should remain in the British Empire and come what might they would do their utmost to maintain that. Short of that he believed the South and West could formulate some plan which might be accepted by the British Government and so put an end to the uncertain and indefinite position which now obtained.

The Prime Minister in the Lower Chamber spoke in similar terms. The Home Rule Act, he said, represented the limit to which Ulster was prepared to go in concessions to the remainder of Ireland. He was determined to maintain her position and to secure peace and order within her borders. Whatever police force was set up for that purpose would be held very dear by them. But they were anxious to cooperate with their fellow Irishmen in the South and West in any measure which was for the benefit of Ireland as a whole and they hoped to see a Southern Parliament functioning in the immediate future.

The following were elected members of the Council of Ireland: Hugh T.

Barris, Samuel Cunningham, Adam Duffy, T. MacGregor Gress, Marquess of Londonderry, John Porter-Forbes, and Joseph A. Woods. Parliament then adjourned till September 20 for the formation of committees and preparation of the legislative program.

RIGHT AND WRONG CENSORSHIP TEST

New York State Commission Will Act According to Fundamental Standards, Says Member, in Judging Motion Picture Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The new state censorship commission, which begins its work today, will censor pictures according to fundamental standards of right and wrong, so Joseph Levenson, the New York City member of the body, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The commission will open offices in the Candler Building, on West Forty-Second Street, and also in Albany.

Mr. Levenson says that while the commission aims to protect the morals of the children and develop obedience to the law, it will refuse to license any film which is "obscene, indecent, inhuman, sacrilegious," or "of such a character that its exhibition would tend to corrupt morals or incite to crime." It means to help, not to injure the motion picture industry, and he confidently expects to win the cooperation and friendship of the industry.

State Supervision Necessary

"That state supervision of motion pictures is necessary, Mr. Levenson is convinced. He told a representative of this office that one bad picture could destroy in a child the effects of 10 years' Sunday school and public school ethical training, and that the abolition of such pictures is not only within the functions of the commission but its duty. In the tenement districts, particularly, with which he is familiar, he said, many mothers send their children to the motion picture shows to protect them from the dangers of the streets, sometimes without realizing to what other dangers they are morally exposed, sometimes choosing what they consider the lesser evil.

"That parents everywhere want clean, safe movies for their families, Mr. Levenson is convinced. Official endorsement of pictures by the State would do much toward establishing their peace of mind, he thought, and the importance of state supervision was indicated by the fact that while the bill was pending in the Legislature, Governor Miller received large numbers of letters in favor of it, the ratio to those in opposition being 10 to 1, notwithstanding the repeated requests made on the screens of all motion picture theaters throughout the State to write in protest of the bill.

"My colleagues and I are determined to carry out the law, to see just so far as it is possible that no picture will be presented in this State which would impair the morals of any; we shall take the fundamental standards of right and wrong as the basis for judgment, and we believe that under such censorship a large public will patronize the theaters, a public which now declines to do so because of the fear of the corruption of morals. The law is stated clearly, and I feel that we are quite able to obey it.

Americanization Work

"There is one phase of motion picture possibilities which does not come within the scope of the law, but which I am hoping that we may promote, and that is Americanization work among the foreign-born in this city who read only publications in their own tongue and speak only that one language. I have been accused of wanting to use the movies for fighting Socialism and other propaganda with which I am not in sympathy. That is not so. What I want to do is to send into these quarters of the city where foreign-born residents congregate, information in their own tongues about American history and matters of present day interest, the truth concerning which they ought to know.

"It is a fact that the foreign language radical press refuses to publish anything not in line with radical propaganda; they will not even take advertisements, no matter what price is offered them; therefore the readers get one side of a question only, as they are unable to read papers and magazines which would give them all-around information. The motion picture theater could diffuse printed matter on the screen among these people that could help them greatly. But that, of course, does not come within the law, nor the scope of this commission. I can only hope that we have influence in bringing about such activity in order that the movies may help destroy pernicious propaganda. I believe, too, that the motion picture people are good Americans and will cooperate with the commission in all ways."

KENTUCKIANS SEEK CLEAN ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—In an effort to purify elections in Simpson county, men and women who met in Frankfort, Kentucky, subscribed \$1000 toward a fund of \$2000 to be used for the purpose of prosecuting persons accused of using money in the primary election, to be held on August 6.

Representatives from 20 precincts in the county were present, and a committee was named with a member in each precinct, whose duty it will be to go to the polls and report to the grand jury any violations of the Corrupt Practices Act.

AID URGED FOR NEW ENGLAND CARRIERS

Minority Report of Interstate Commerce Commission Holds to Contention That Railroads Should Be Given Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Joseph B. Eastman takes sharp issue with the recent majority report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, of which he is a member, and which refused to prescribe divisions of joint freight rates to go to New England roads. At protracted hearings last winter New England carriers applied for a reduction of joint rates between carriers east and west of the Hudson river in seeking additional revenue.

The majority decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission held that no basis is afforded for a valid prescription of divisions, but declared it is shown that fair and equitable divisions cannot, in many instances, flow from existing arrangements. Mr. Eastman stresses the financial condition of the New England roads, which the majority of the commission declared is "not measurably worse" than that of some of the defendant roads, in replying to the claim that roads in that territory were inadequately compensated for their services.

Condition of Roads

"The critical financial condition of the New England roads," Mr. Eastman, in his dissenting opinion, said, "in which the United States has an investment of some \$125,000,000, is a matter of common knowledge. For some months they have been failing to earn fixed charges. It is at least possible that only some measure of success in this proceeding will save certain of these carriers from serious financial trouble. If the danger is not averted, results will follow of direct and serious concern to the whole country.

"Not only will it be deemed proof of the failure and futility of the transportation act of 1920, but for years it will discourage investment in railroad securities in a part of the country which has been one of the great markets for such securities."

"Coming, then, to the crux of the problem," his decision continued, "I believe that it has been shown that the New England carriers are justly entitled to some measure of immediate relief, pending further and more detailed inquiry, and that it may lawfully be granted upon either one or two distinct grounds. Without going further, I believe we are justified in granting such relief in reliance of these provisions of the act which require us to take into consideration financial needs and the importance to the public of the transportation service rendered.

Solution Proposed

"My conclusion is that we may and should require a temporary adjustment of the divisions in favor of the New England lines, keep the case open, and direct the parties to reopen negotiations and be prepared to renew the trial of the case at or before the expiration of one year if they are unable to agree among themselves as to a permanent adjustment in the meantime. As I have tried to show, the record will support such temporary relief either upon the theory of financial needs or upon the theory of changed conditions, or upon a combination of the two. The evidence is insufficient to measure the effect of the changed conditions accurately in dollars and cents, but it is not insufficient for a conservative estimate, and partial reliance upon financial needs makes even this unnecessary.

"Stated concretely, my judgment is that the least we should do is to require the carriers west of the Hudson for a period of 18 months, unless otherwise ordered, to shrink their divisions by 15 per cent on all interchange traffic, except coal, with complainants, this amount to be added to the divisions of the New England lines. Coal must not be accepted for the present, because no evidence has been introduced in regard to the divisions on this traffic, and complainants have themselves asked that we allow the case to remain open for the admission of further evidence on this point.

"The plan suggested would probably help certain New England carriers more than others, but they would have it within their power to correct such result by adjustment of their own interline divisions, and we could with propriety suggest that this be done."

SAN FRANCISCO, DRY, HAS FEWER ARRESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The enforcement of the prohibition law is believed to have had a great deal to do with the large decrease in the number of arrests made from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, as shown by a report just issued for that period by Daniel S. O'Brien, chief of police of San Francisco.

During the fiscal year, 1919-20, there were 36,875 arrests, while in 1921, there were only 30,106, or approximately 31 per cent less. But in 1917, the last year of general liquor-selling, there were 47,809 arrests, or nearly one-third more than during the fiscal year just closed.

The records of arrests from 1917 are shown to be normal for the days before prohibition, and the police are open in their statements that the abolishment of the liquor traffic, especially the saloon, is responsible for the reduction in arrests.

The decrease in arrests for the specific charge of drunkenness is even

HOTELS AND RESORTS

NEW YORK

Prince George Hotel
215 St. Nicholas Ave.
New York

In the very center of New York's business and social activities.
Metropolitan in its appointments and operation, yet known best of all for its homelike quiet and for the unfailing comfort that its guests expect of it.

George H. Newton,
Manager

Park Avenue Hotel
Park Avenue (4th) 32d and 33d Sts.
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NEW YORK

Single Rooms \$8.50 Per Day Upwards

ADVANTAGES
Close to amusement and shopping centers.
Unique dining logs overlooking Central Park.
Orchestral music of highest order.
GEO. C. BROWN, Proprietor.

Also under same management: HALL GATEWAY, 72nd St. to Columbus Ave. (1 square to Central Park). Bookings sent free by applying to either of the above hotels.

Hotel Bristol
125-131 West 49th Street
NEW YORK CITY

Courtesy Cleanliness Comfort

Homelike surroundings in the center of New York, at moderate prices.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

HOTEL CLENDENING
202 West 103rd Street, New York

A hotel of Quality and Refinement, located in the Residential Section of the West Side. Short Block from Broadway Subway Station, within easy reach of all Shops and Theatres.

Rates—Single Room, \$12.50
Double Room, \$20.00
Parlor, \$10.00
Breakfast, \$1.50
Lunch, \$1.00
Dinner, \$1.50
Excellent Restaurant—Moderate Prices. Table d'Hôte or a la Carte.

Write for Booklet and Map of N. Y. City

Hotel Endicott
41st Street and Columbus Ave.
New York City

One Block From Central Park

Large outside Rooms and Bath for two \$25 to \$30 per week.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$30 to \$40

more remarkable: while 15,105 persons were arrested for drunkenness in 1917, only 3847 were arrested on that charge in the fiscal year 1920-21, a reduction of very nearly 75 per cent.

INCREASE SHOWN IN LUMBER CENSUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota.—The census of lumber production for 1920 for the states of Colorado, Wyoming, and South Dakota shows an increase of 33 per cent over that reported for 1918, which was slightly less than 24,000,000 board feet. Comparison is made with 1918 census figures since those, for 1919 are not yet available.

The total production of the mills of Colorado, Wyoming and South Dakota in 1920 was 124,992,000 pieces of board measure of lumber, 13,691,000 pieces of lath and 108,000 shingles, according to the figures just compiled by the Forest Service in cooperation with the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Western yellow pine made up approximately 70 per cent of this cut, spruce 11 per cent, lodge-pole pine 11 per cent, and the remainder consisted of Douglas fir, white fir and very small quantities of cottonwood and oak.

OLD STREET CAR TO ADVERTISE A STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota.—The first street car to be used in the State of South Dakota is to be put in use again—this time to advertise the beauties and splendors of the Sunshine State. The old car is being refitted to house an exhibit of South Dakota products, and will be taken to nearby states and shown to the people of those states, according to the present plans of the immigration department of the State.

In every respect the exhibit is unique. It not only carries products of farms, but of the mines and forests. Interesting parts of the Black Hills, farms, cities, and agricultural views will be shown on films. The exhibit is housed on a truck, on which the old

No. 4 Dakota Avenue street car of the Pierre traction system is used as a body. It was a mule-drawn car.

MR. BARUCH DECLARES WORLD PEACE NEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—World peace is essential to a return to prosperity and peace cannot be had until the question of German reparations is settled, and France gets security that she will receive all to which she is entitled, according to Bernard M. Baruch, who has just returned from Europe on the French steamship La France. Mr. Baruch, who has visited England, France and Germany, added that he believed that France would compel Germany to pay her reparations in full.

As for the question of stabilization of exchange, such a thing cannot be until all countries of the world get back to work and to the exchange of products, he said. He found all getting back to work slowly. They were working no harder in Germany than elsewhere. He was also convinced of America's possibilities as the moral leader, rather than a money lender, in rebuilding war devastated and demoralized Europe.

MAINE BALLOTS PREPARED

AUGUSTA, Maine.—The work of preparing ballots for shipment for a special election to be held September 12 on three proposed constitutional amendments has begun. It was proposed in the last Legislature to amend the Constitution so as to allow absent voting and provide for bond issues for the building of state aid highways and for the payment of a bonus to Maine soldiers and sailors in the war with Spain.

GOVERNMENT CUTS RENTS

WILMINGTON, Delaware.—A rent reduction of approximately 15 per cent on about 500 government-owned houses and apartments will go into effect Monday, according to an announcement made by C. E. Wanning, resident manager for the United States Shipping Board and the Liberty Land Company. The present average monthly rental is about \$41.

EUROPEAN

LONDON

HOTEL RUBENS
Victoria, S. W.
Facing the Victoria and Albert Museum.
Residence of H. M. the King of England.
Victoria Road

HOTEL VANDYKE
South Kensington, S. W.
Facing the Victoria and Albert Museum.
Kensington Road

HOTEL REINHARDT
South Kensington, S. W.
Facing the Victoria and Albert Museum.
Kensington Road

These three hotels, under the same management, offer the maximum of luxurious refinement combined with the latest hotel improvements at very reasonable rates. Tariff on Application to Manager.

NEW ENGLAND

THE NEW BEDFORD HOTEL

"The Gateway to the Cape"
One of New England's newest and most modern hotels. 200 rooms, 100 baths. Only hotel in New England with Service Station. Main Dining Room, Grill Room, Roof Garden. Library: every facility an experienced manager can provide for comfort and convenience of guests.

Only 48 miles from Historic Plymouth
RATES: from \$2.50 without bath. European Plan. Under Personal F. W. Bergman, President and Director of General Use. Large screened veranda. House parties over the week-end welcome. Pleasant forest walks and country drives. Milk, cream, fruit, berries, fresh eggs, chickens. \$18, \$19, \$20, \$25 a week. Tel. Wallesey 51154.

HOTEL PRISCILLA

307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Private bath and long distance phone in every room.

ROCK RIDGE HALL

CLIFF WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
ROAD 80 min. from So. Station, Boston. Express trains. Well located for those who enjoy the country but must be near the city. Just the place in which to take a short vacation free from household cares or to make your home for a long stay. Hot and cold running water in nearly all bedrooms. Private baths. Many comfortably furnished rooms for general use. Large screened veranda. House parties over the week-end welcome. Pleasant forest walks and country drives. Milk, cream, fruit, berries, fresh eggs, chickens. \$18, \$19, \$20, \$25 a week. Tel. Wallesey 51154.

CAPE COD

HOTEL NORCROSS

MONUMENT BEACH
ON THE WATER FRONT OVERLOOKING BUZZARD'S BAY

20 miles from historic Plymouth over good State roads

3 MINUTES FROM DEPOT
F. A. Crowley, Manager

SOUTHERN

NEW ORLEANS

The St. Charles

An homelike hotel with the essential requirements of a well regulated establishment.

ALFRED S. AXER & CO., LTD., Props.

CENTRAL

HOTEL KUPPER

11th and McKee Streets, Kansas City, Mo.
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS
Recently installed, making the Hotel entirely fireproof.

European Plan \$11.50 to \$4.00 per Day
Excellent Cafe in Connection
Particularly Desirable for Ladies—Being on Petitt Street—The Centre of the Shopping District

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Hotel Southland

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200 ROOMS—EUROPEAN PLAN
NORFOLK'S FIREPROOF AND COMPLETE HOTEL

MONMOUTH

SPRING LAKE, N. J.
A beautiful hotel—a brick and stone structure, with every modern comfort and convenience.
Open June 1st, 1921.
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FRANK C. MOORE, Mgr.

Hotel Belvedere

Charles at Chase Street
BALTIMORE, MD.
Fireproof, Elegant, Refined European Cuisine and Service

CAFES

Goode Restaurant

1000 Chestnut St.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Röyal Court Hotel

Sloane Square, London, S. W.
Opp. Tube Station.

GIVES YOU Central Position Comfort Moderate Terms.
Prop. A. WILD, late Surrey Hotel, Calne. Tel. OYacourt, Sloane, London.

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The CLIFT HOTEL

"Where Service Preeminent"
Convenient to all points
American and European
Frederick G. Clift, Pres. and Managing Director
Geary at Taylor Streets

SAN FRANCISCO

HOTEL STURGEON

LOS ANGELES
CAR JAQUITH, Prop.

Hotel Stewart

SAN FRANCISCO, California
Geary St., just off Union Square
New steel and concrete structure located in midst of theater, cafe, and retail districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary and expensive luxury. Motor bus meets all trains and steamers.

Rates Moderate
Room Tariff Made on Request.
Breakfasts 50c, 60c, 75c, Lunch 50c, (Sundays 75c)
Dinner \$1.50 (Sundays \$1.50).
Hotel Stewart Meets at Famous Throughout the West

Hotel Sacramento

"The Leading Hotel of Sacramento"
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Of the very best class. The only fireproof Hotel in Sacramento.
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King George Hotel

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Nine-Story Fireproof Building
200 Rooms—All with private bath.
RATES—from \$2.00 per day single to \$12.50 per day double
EUROPEAN PLAN

WESTERN

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New Washington Hotel

with its superb location overlooking Harbor and Puget Sound, should appeal to the Christian Science Monitor.

All rooms equipped with private bath.
European Plan.
\$2.50 up.

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RYAN, WASH.
Reached by Sunset Highway or Milwaukee Railway. 63 miles from Seattle.
Chicken Dinners.

Hotel Advertising Charge

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Minimum Space Acceptable
14 lines (1 inch), \$4.20.

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Telephone: Victoria 4181By Appointment to H. M. the Queen.
Messrs. Hayford have no hesitation in recommending these gloves as by far the most economical Suede Gloves produced, their washing qualities being really remarkable. Some have come to hand in excellent condition after having been worn daily, and

Washed 80 Times

The process of production renders them somewhat high in price, but their durability fully assures economy, a far less number of pairs being required.

WASHABLE
SUEDE GLOVES

(Exhaustively Tested)

EACH PAIR WARRANTED

3 Pearl Buttons. Fine Make... 14/11

2 Pearl Buttons. Double Sewn... 17/6

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8 B.L. Fine 16/11 16 B.L. Fine 38/9

12 B.L. Fine 38/9 18 B.L. Sewn 48/6

12 B.L. Sewn 61/0 20 B.L. Fine 58/6

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GLADOLLA RESTAURANT

Open on Sunday

44 SOUTH MOLTON STREET

MARION

Artistic Jumpers

Designed & made to suit

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ENGLAND
LONDON—Continued

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TEMPLE COLLEGE, East Essex, S. W. near

BISHOPSTON, S. W. near Bishopston, S. W.

Preparatory Day School for Girls & Boys

120, St. Mark's Road, North Kensington, W.

OBERON College, Verulam, Surrey, Surrey

and 100, Verulam, Surrey, Surrey

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ENGLAND
NORTHUMBERLAND—Continued

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Mrs. Giles Martin

Cleaning & Dyeing

returned in 7 days

SEND GOODS

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

OKEHAMPTON

Holidays in Glorious Devon

near Moors and Golf.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS

WOOLLEY, ST. New Road, Glastonbury.

OXFORD

LOVELY COLORED PORTLANDS OF OZ

LTD., 10, Cornmarket Street.

JOHN MATTOK (J. J. ALLEN)

Florist, Fruit and Greenhouse

MARKET STREET

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

PLAYS IN MADRID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—There are many respects in which the stage of Spain differs from all others besides its extremely prodigious production of new works, its systematic two presentations a day, one in the afternoon and the other late at night, and its curiously small admission fees. The emotional and other powers of the artists are sufficiently well understood to need no further mention.

One of the most important peculiarities of the way in which the Spanish theater in general braces itself up for one great final effort are the summer seasons. After the opening in the autumn, when the best new works are generally produced in rapid succession, there usually follows a long process of repetitions which have a tendency to produce fatigue and even a certain apathy. Then follows very often a certain alternation of management and the villa of foreign companies which, if good enough, produces a spark. There are also the benefit performances of the chief stage favorites, at which it often happens a new play is presented.

But all these things seem only to have a temporary effect and the difficulty is to maintain the swing of the season. As warm weather comes on at the close of the winter, this difficulty becomes more apparent, and it was hardly over more real than this season. The only really first-class act was being done at the Elvira, where Catalina Barco mounts higher and higher in public favor as a comedienne of the more serious type, and that not without good cause, for this lady, under the management and guidance of Martinez Sierra, develops into one of the finest artists of the time in Spain and is succeeding most in a class of work which her contemporaries have scarcely made any attempt to cultivate. That, however, was just an incidental circumstance of the time and was hardly enough to relieve the situation, though it should be declared that, after all, this apathy or dullness is only comparative, and even when it is most intense the Madrid theater displays an activity which is the wonder and admiration of all foreign visitors.

The main point is, however, that the season completely ends and most of the intellectual, artistic and social Madrid gets itself to the seaside in the north, a great and united effort is always made at all the theaters at the same time. For a few nights there is a full and then all at once there is the combined display. Every theater that can possibly manage it produces a new play on the same night—a system with apparent disadvantages but highly successful all the same—and such as have no new work on hand offer some special attraction.

The newspapers enter into the genial conspiracy of pretense that summer can do nothing to diminish the ardor of those who are responsible for the Spanish theater and who will unflinchingly do their duty, giving them a full page or more of useful criticism to any unsensational subject such as art. The effect of this activity endures but a little while, and then the doors are closed until the autumn.

The events of the close of this season were peculiar and quite good. One or two new works of some consequence were produced, and there were other features to attract. Even if there was no such great occasion as we had, for instance, a year ago, when Guerrero took a benefit at the Princess and a new Benavente drama was presented with the King and Queen as really enthusiastic as any.

One good thing was the return of the Argentine company, with Camilla Quiroga as the brilliant foremost actress. It has already been told how this company came to Madrid from Buenos Aires some time ago, for the first time and, after being neglected at the outset, won one of the most remarkable successes ever obtained in the capital on sheer merit. Camilla Quiroga, herself, was largely responsible for this achievement, and most of the remainder of the honor was due to the splendidly strong work of the Argentine dramatist, Florencio Sanchez.

By the time Camilla Quiroga and Florencio Sanchez had been thoroughly well discovered in Madrid in the winter they were due to depart, but they were not permitted to do so without a promise to return at the earliest possible moment. So the return was made for this season, and at the classic Repasol an impressive beginning was made with a Florencio Sanchez drama entitled "Nuestros Hijos."

At the Teatro Elvira the benefit of a very clever and popular young actress, Josefa Moret, was taken, and the full company, including Catalina Barco, exerted itself to make a success of "El reino de Dios" by Martinez Sierra. There was an opportunity in the second act for a display of her capacity by the beneficiaries, and Miss Moret rose well to the occasion. Light comedy, "Tio de mi alma," was produced at the Comedia, and its quality is such that it is likely to be a favorite for repetitions for some time to come. The audience was enormously pleased with it. The two first acts, particularly, are cleverly written, with a true sense of humor. The authorship was attributed to Antonio Paso only, but when the work is printed it will probably be found that Sanchez Gerna has collaborated with him. Miss Redondo made the utmost of a good part.

A farce entitled "El teatro Procer" by Anasjo and Torres del Alamo, satirizing the process by which success is achieved in politics through friendships, money, family prestige and the tolerance and kindness of the press, was produced at the Centro and

went well. There have been two or three works of this class produced in Madrid in recent times, and the philosophers of the "awakening of Spain" idea consider it no bad sign that the public is thus disposed to take part in such a ridicule of modern political method. There was another at the Teatro Apolo on the same evening where a zarzuela, the work of Pedro Muñoz Seca and Perez Fernandez, with music by Jacinto Guerrero, made fun of the communist ideas and systems. It was well done and quite daring in parts. There seems to be no limit to the versatility and productive capacity of Muñoz Seca, and his collaboration with Fernandez appears to make that capacity almost cubic as one might say. The work was nearly in the nature of anti-revolutionary propaganda, though, of course, without that particular purpose or intention and it was immensely enjoyed.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN" REVIVED IN LONDON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Abraham Lincoln" by John Drinkwater, presented at the Lyceum Theater, London. The cast: Mr. Drinkwater, Rosalind Ivan; Mr. Stone, Joseph A. Dodd; Mr. Cuffney, Adrian Byrne; Susan Daddington, Cathleen Orford; William Lincoln, William Dexter; Abraham Lincoln, William J. Rea; William Tucker, H. Victor Tandy; Henry Hind, Gordon Allison; James Price, William Dexter; James Mackintosh, Gerald Jerome; John White, Arthur Ewart; Caleb Jennings, Leonard Shepherd; William Seward, Felix Aymer; Hawkins, A. C. Nightingale; Second Clerk, A. Bowerman; Third Clerk, C. H. Nichols; Mr. Slaney, William Armstrong; Manager from St. Sumner, H. Victor Tandy; Salmon Chase, Denis Blacklock; Montgomery Blair, Adrian Byrne; Simon Cameron, Gordon Allison; Caleb Smith, Cecil de Lee; Burnett Hook, Harcourt Williams; William Welles, Leonard Shepherd; Edwin Stanton, H. Y. Jackson; Captain Blair, Gerald Jerome; Mrs. Gollath Blow, Saba Raleigh; Mrs. O'Neel, Colette O'Neil; William Custis, Joseph A. Dodd; General Grant, H. Y. Jackson; Captain Blair, Gerald Jerome; Denis, Dirk Daniel; An Officer, Gordon Allison; General Sherman, Gordon Allison; First Soldier, A. Bowerman; Second Soldier, C. H. Nichols; General Meade, J. Adrian Byrne; Captain Saxe, George Hilton; General Lee, William J. Rea; John Wilkes Booth, Arthur Ewart; A Doctor, Joseph A. Dodd.

LONDON, England.—"Abraham Lincoln" at the Lyceum! Did ever one hear the like? Yet the experiment—as great an adventure in theatrical management as one can recall—whether it meets with the success one wishes it or not, is bound to be instructive. It is the application of the acid test to theatrical conditions which are unprecedented and of which some managers can make neither head nor tail.

For the present Lyceum is above all a popular theater. Covering the site of the Lyceum of Irving and Ellen Terry, and a good deal more, it seats over 3000 persons. The audience of a first night is one of the sights of London. Standing by the orchestra, and surveying an acre of heads on the floor, in the deep circle and in the far-flung gallery. There may be an empty box or two and some spare stalls. The prices are popular, ranging (exclusive of tax) from 6s. 6d. to 1s. For 1s. 6d. you get a much more comfortable seat than is always to be had elsewhere in the stalls.

The plays are popular, the staple diet being highly seasoned melodrama in which the audience at least has no fault to find. The quality of the drama naturally varies, not every play is a "Seven Days' Leave." But the Brothers Melville, who come of an old theatrical stock, are less narrow in viewpoint than the ordinary manager. All is fish that comes to their net, but they offer the public nothing that is not sound. They have staged the hilarious "Bells of New York," the flippancy "Broadway Jones" and, more recently, the pathetic domestic drama, "My Old Dutch," with Mr. Albert Chevalier, recalling the joys and sorrows of the costers of his songs, and Miss Alice Bowes as faithful Sal.

"My Old Dutch" was a bit of an experiment; "Abraham Lincoln" in which the problem confronting the playwright was much the same, is an even bolder enterprise. "My Old Dutch" had proved that a popular audience will dispense with a domestic story so long as you give it a fellow creature it can take to its heart. But Joe Brown and Sal were not strangers. They had been previously met at points of their career in Mr. Chevalier's songs. And had there been no "Coster's Serenade" or "Little Nipper" or "Workhouse Man," a popular audience would have known from personal experience that there were such folk in the world. Abraham Lincoln was a stranger, a unique being such as one does not encounter in everyday life or arrive at by the light of nature.

That a play written with sincerity and intelligence on so interesting a subject as Lincoln would attract, nothing short of a commercial manager could doubt. Produced at the Repertory Theater, Birmingham, three years ago, the play was invited to London to fill in a spare week or two at the Lyric Hamersmith, and stayed there for a year. It drew to Hamersmith hundreds of thousands of thoughtful people who had almost given up theater-going in disgust. Since then it has been successfully toured, and in America has received the response due to all high effort, however faulty the outcome.

A masterpiece of dramatic art it is not. It has little of the current which carries one along, and is the peculiar prerogative of the theater. It was hardly feasible that it should have

much. Mr. Drinkwater had too many appointments to keep with history to be his own master. His business was not so much to write a play as to arrange and throw into play-form a vast collection of data to work off hundreds of the recorded doings and sayings of Lincoln in one of other of half a dozen scenes of episodes in his career. This task he has performed with great skill and judgment. His play is, moreover, marred by some of that cleverness which is the bane, not only of all serious acting, but of all serious writing. Think of what Lynton would have made of it! He would have given us another "Richelieu," and his Lincoln would have been a terrifically effective actor part that exhausted itself in the theater and never came into our thoughts once he had regained the street. He would have thought of the actor. Mr. Drinkwater has thought only of the man and has done a fine thing in bringing home to thousands what Lincoln was and what he stood for.

"To thousands, yes, but what of the million? In one way the play should appeal to them more directly and clearly than to those to whom Lincoln is not a stranger. It should have an air of spontaneity which it cannot have to those who the moment he opens his mouth can complete the sentence from memory. Back in the eighteenth century there was hardly a salon in France or Italy without its marionettes, and there were devised many number of witty plays and clever satires. What relation the marionettes will bear to the drama of the future I cannot prophesy. But the public is not altogether satisfied with the professional stage and just as the little theater has already accomplished wonders, so may the marionettes.

"In the same way an actor can't tell even after years of observation what an audience will like. We can only try for laughs—do what we feel instinctively is right for a situation and then if the audience doesn't like it, deliver something else. It means being alert—but when you are laughing, you've earned everything."

A REVIVAL OF PUPPETS

Inventor of Stringless Marionettes Talks of Their Possibilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The restoration of the age-old puppet to its original role as the child of the people in their literary and dramatic expression, to visualize and vitalize the rich imaginative drama of literature and history, is the desire of Mathurin M. Dondoo of the romance language department of Columbia University. Mr. Dondoo has invented a marionette theater which can bring the drama into the home, the school, the church or the community center, just as the phonograph brings music, with the advantage, as Mr. Dondoo points out, that those who enjoy it also share in it, put something of themselves into it.

The marionette, as students of the drama know, came into being centuries ago, then with the development of the stage with human actors, interest in it waned, although it never was wholly obliterated. From time immemorial the little children of France, at least, have been charmed daily by La Guignol, or, as Anglo-Saxons call it, the Punch and Judy show. Quite recently, almost simultaneously with the world war, came what might be called a puppet revival, not only in Europe but also in the United States, first in the western part of the country, later in the east.

Now there has been established in the studio of Martin Jenter, who has collaborated with Mr. Dondoo, in Mount Vernon, New York, what he calls the first marionette laboratory in the world, where playwrights and puppeteers may gather to try out their plays and work out their ideas in stage setting, lighting and other problems of stagecraft.

Mr. Dondoo has patented his invention, the first little wooden actor to be patented by the Government of the United States. He did this, he explained, because it was necessary in order to get manufacturers to make them and thus make the marionette dealer easily available to the public, and enable those who will to become their own producers, playwrights, actor and stock company and produce the world's great plays at will.

"The marionette is the best possible inspiration for the dramatic author to be because it surely draws out any latent dramatic genius. Dramatic ability is bound to reveal itself in the presence of these little fellows, you simply have to write for them," said Mr. Dondoo to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "To me they have been a revelation. Although I had taken part in plays and had been long interested in the theater I had never written a line of drama or thought that I could. I knew nothing about the drama except through books. But when I had a little stage to experiment with, immediately I began to write plays; instinctively I wrote down what those little fellows inspired in me, without a thought of rules or methods of playmaking."

"The marionette is first of all an interpreter and will interpret just what the person who operates it puts into it, which is what he has of dramatic thought and feeling in himself. When I became interested in the marionette, I immediately saw their value from the artistic point of view as a medium of dramatic expression. Their one disadvantage seemed to me to be the difficulty of operating them. It meant manipulation by a large number of strings and training the puppeteers day after day and month after month in order to manage them well. In Europe puppeteers are trained from generation to generation. This, of course, has been a disadvantage and has been a large factor in pushing the puppet, peculiarly the

property of the people and of the community, into the background. "What I have tried to do is to establish a special type of marionette that anyone could use and that is how, after three years of experimentation, I have worked out a mechanism so simple that even a child can operate it. My own seven-year-old niece works it easily. To be sure not every operator can do it well; the more dramatic ability a person has, the more he can bring out in the marionettes. I had an interesting proof of this recently. I was asked to put on a play at short notice. My regular assistant was away. A friend came into my office and I asked him to help. He thought he had no dramatic ability but he did wonders. He found that he really had a great deal of dramatic ability and managed to transmit it automatically to the little wooden figures."

"It was the little theater movement that has prepared the way for the restoration of the marionettes. That has really brought the theater more within reach of the public, and the marionettes are one step further, for it means that now we can bring the drama into the home, the school, the church just as in earlier centuries when the drama was a thing of the people in which all took part. It is not a new idea. Back in the eighteenth century there was hardly a salon in France or Italy without its marionettes, and there were devised many number of witty plays and clever satires. What relation the marionettes will bear to the drama of the future I cannot prophesy. But the public is not altogether satisfied with the professional stage and just as the little theater has already accomplished wonders, so may the marionettes.

"My ambition is to develop this as an educational medium for schools and colleges, for visualizing the great literature of the world. Just think of the endless possibilities of dramatizing scenes from Shakespeare, for instance, for school children. Goethe, you know, wrote his first plays for his own marionette theater. People are always interested in the dramatization of things but it takes a great deal of time to put a play on a stage with human beings as actors. The marionettes furnish a ready and always docile instrument of dramatization. It goes back to the primitive instinct of the child to use symbols to translate his imagination. At first inactive, motionless upon the stage, the marionette makes no appeal but as soon as it begins to move, it begins to live and carries the spectator at once into a new world. Oftentimes on the professional stage the predominance of the actor overshadows the play. Not so with the marionette, and, as a matter of fact, facial expression is not at all important for the drama; it is characterization which counts."

"The public has plenty of opportunities to see plays upon the professional stage. What I desire is to have the public have the use of the marionettes themselves, to take a hand in their development, otherwise I should not have been led to develop this type of marionette, the advantage of which is that it may be put into the hands of anyone. When the initial curiosity has passed, the people will want to put on plays themselves, to write them, stage them, make their own scenery and costumes, try out lighting effects. It will take one back to drama in its primitive days when all took part in its making; when it was a community interest, it can become an intimate thing, in the home and in the school."

"The great advantage which the marionettes have over the motion picture, in my opinion, is the personal element that is always present. These little fellows have to be helped; you have to do everything for them, dress them, move them about and furnish them with voices, while with the motion picture everything is done for you by a machine."

"As for the sort of plays to be acted by the marionettes, I have always felt that scenes and tales of medieval times were especially fitting for such representation, Shakespeare and other classics. Among more modern writers Maurice Sande, Gordon Craig and Maeterlinck have written charming fantastic and witty plays for them. Anatole France, too, is much interested in puppet theaters. I have seen 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' given most beautifully."

"Cleverness of manipulation is not enough; from the purely dramatic point of view that is merely a novelty and when one understands just how it is accomplished interest wanes. With the string-manipulated puppets it is difficult to play tragedy. Take King Lear, for instance, and suppose he falls down just when he should stand up to make a pathetic, dignified appeal. That fall may turn the whole thing into farce. For that reason it is easier to play farce and comedy with such puppets. But with my marionettes I can play tragedy equally well because of the simple and sure mechanism with which they are controlled from beneath. It has been my great desire to do what has been done in France in Le Petit Theatre, which was established in 1885 and ran successfully for 15 years, to use the marionettes for literary purposes."

SYDNEY REPERTORY THEATER Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The Sydney Repertory Theater Society, recently presented Elizabeth Baker's four-act play, "Chains" and Lord Dunsany's fanciful one-act play, "The Lost Silk Hat." Both plays were under the direction of Gregan McMahon, and the Playhouse lent itself well to the production. While the business management is in the hands of Messrs. J. & N. Tait, the theatrical entrepreneurs, there is satisfaction in the fact that the Repertory Theater Society is able to carry on their share of the work.

SUMMER PLAYS IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—During the summer months when most of the Paris theaters, according to custom, close—or at least a considerable percentage of them—there spring up many out-of-doors entertainments. In the Tuileries Gardens, for example, popular operas are given in abbreviated form. Paul Poiret, the famous dressmaker, has this year opened the garden of his house near the Champs Elysees for dramatic purposes. Firmin Gémier hopes to give representations in the old Roman theater, the Arènes de Lutèce.

The list is not exhaustive. Of all these open-air theatrical performances perhaps the best known are those of the Théâtre de Verdure du Pré-Cathalan in the Bois de Boulogne. Some of the performances are indeed praiseworthy. New pieces are frequently produced. Chiefly they are of a poetic character. In that unobtrusive spot it is exceedingly agreeable to witness the charming spectacles that are offered. A typical program was that which comprised "L'Amour Révolté," a fantasia by Maurice Gaillard, "Glycère," a fantasia by Andrew Gues, and Alfred de Musset's celebrated and graceful play, "On ne Badine pas avec l'Amour."

This was a feast of poetry. The verses of Maurice Gaillard, while not pretentious, were happily turned. The emotion was not profound but it rang true. It is always rather futile to attempt to retell a story which gains its effect because it is treated in a dainty and imaginative manner; but so far as it is possible to suggest the piece in a few lines, one may say that the theme is that of a sailor who is believed to have been lost at sea. He returned unexpectedly to his home and finds himself face to face with a young girl who has been adopted by his parents and who has been touched by the pathos of his disappearance. The story ends, of course, romantically. It is simple enough, but related pleasantly under the trees on a bright afternoon by a company of good actors one could not fail to enjoy it.

In an entirely different vein, but equally diverting, was the little piece of Andrew Gues. The author imagined Venus in her antique attire bewildered in the Bois de Boulogne. There she finds with surprise Cupid attired in the vestments of a modern elegant gentleman. As for Daphnis, for astonishment succeeds astonishment—he is represented as an assistant in a large store. Glycère is should one not say "of course"—employed as a typist. The humor that may be obtained from putting antique personages in up-to-date environments has, perhaps, been worked a little thin by this time, but nevertheless the author acquires himself with skill and wit, and furnishes the occasion for some exquisite dancing of the green-ward. There are some passages of real lyricism, and the verses are light and gay.

The play of Musset is too well known to need description. It figures probably as frequently as any other in the repertory of the Odéon. It is too late in the day to attempt an appreciation of Musset, but it seems a mistake to include pieces which have been ending in the repertory of this theater of the sunny wood. However, it was well acted, as were the earlier items of the program.

A series of well-written and poetic plays by promising young authors will be presented during the summer. But it is not necessary to go into ecstasies about the quality of the productions or even to pretend to regard them seriously. The point, rather, is that here in Paris those who are compelled to remain during the warm weather can find an amiable distraction in the pleasant surroundings of the Bois de Boulogne.

An interesting experiment is being made by Paul Poiret, who after several not altogether happy attempts has at last succeeded in producing in his gardens a theatrical performance that is admirable. His idea, so far as one could understand it, was to revive in an artistic fashion the old café-concert. There is a great deal that is negligible in the French café-concert, but there is also much that is delightful. It is only necessary to mention the name of Yvette Guilbert to realize what can be done in this style of entertainment.

It is Yvette Guilbert who is the chief figure in this entertainment. Is there anybody to be compared with her? In her own manner she is unique. With her long black gloves, her striking appearance, her subtle art which can give an extraordinary sense to an apparently indifferent phrase, her expressive voice which underlines this and that word, she is the singer of French songs par excellence. The audience at the Odeon—it is thus that Mr. Poiret calls his open-air theater—will hardly let her go. She is compelled to sing one after another her celebrated chansons.

Yvette Guilbert appeared in person. But there were other famous chanteurs and chansonniers who appeared, as it were, by proxy. Thus Fragon was recalled and songs of his which were sung at one time by the whole of Paris were again heard. Even the songs of Béranger, though anterior to the period which Mr. Poiret wished to recall, figured in the program. The modern Paulus who produced so many popular chansons in a France where "tout finit par des chansons" was represented with "Père la Victoire" and "En Revenant de la Revue." It certainly seems that this is something which as an entertainment was well worth doing.

Besides the old and new songs, there was an effort made to reconstitute some of the famous balls. There were

AN EXHIBITION OF STAGE DECORATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—That a room at the Victoria and Albert Museum should have been given up to an exhibition of drawings and models of stage settings, designs for costumes, and even theatrical posters, is significant of two excellent tendencies of the time. The first is the intelligent interest which is more and more widely being shown in the art of the theater; the second, the recognition by the museum authorities of contemporary achievement. The National Gallery has recently acquired a good many modern pictures, and in the spacious new print room at Bloomsbury, side by side with the work of the older masters, may be seen the work of Forain and John and Brangwyn.

Not that the little exhibition at South Kensington is confined to modern things, but Lovat Fraser, Albert Rutherford, and the latest poster artists have a prominent place in it. The earliest designs shown are those of Ferdinando Galli, better known as Bienna, who was working about the time that the seventeenth century was turning into the eighteenth. His scenes were of the conventional type then in vogue, usually taking the form of a receding vista flanked by a symmetrical arrangement of classic columns. In the foliage, which in some of them peeps above the masonry, however, may be discerned the beginnings of naturalism.

The devices of Johan Georg Rosenbergs in the latter part of the eighteenth century, are more complicated. He was fond of breaking up his stage by masses or screens of masonry set transversely—an excellent device for plays in which two or more groups of persons, supposedly unaware of one another's proximity, were often on the stage at the same time. Tommaso Aldrovandini's work reminds one of Piranesi, though his imagination was more temperate. With the nineteenth century we are in a new world. The master architect motifs have gone, and in their place are the complicated arrangements of crimson velvet, tinsel and gilding, made for the Shakespearean revivals of Charles Kean. To modern eyes they look a little tawdry, but no doubt they had their own kind of effectiveness and suited the emphatic style of acting of the time.

Be that as it may, the latest craftsmen have sought inspiration from the older modes. In his design for "The Beggar's Opera" Lovat Fraser has revived the traditions of architecture and symmetry; simplifying detail, however, in a way which is characteristically modern and giving that touch of "strangeness in the proportion" without which, said Bacon, "there is no excellent beauty." Claude Shepperson, again, a master of line, has made for "Le Mariage de Figaro" a delicate modernization of the old convention; while Albert Rutherford, inventing costumes for "A Winter's Tale," has returned to the heyday of the Renaissance—specifically, as Granville Barker has told us, to Giulio Romano.

THEATRICAL BOSTON

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With Joseph Schildkraut and Eva Le Gallienne
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50th St., W. of N.Y. Ave. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15
SAM H. HARRIS Presents
Francine Larrimore
"Nice People"

COHAN
10th St., W. of N.Y. Ave. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15
A. L. ERLANGER Presents
"TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN BLUE"

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THE HOME FORUM

A Governor of New Amsterdam

Willemus Kieft, who in 1634 ascended the gubernatorial chair (to borrow a favorite though clumsy appellation of modern phraseologists), was of a lofty descent, his father being inspector of windmills in the ancient town of Haarlem; and our hero, we are told, when a boy, made very curious investigations into the nature and operations of these machines, which was one reason why he afterward came to be so ingenious a Governor. His name, according to the most authentic etymologists, was a corruption of Kyver—that is to say, a wrangler or soldier, and expressed the characteristic of his family, which, for nearly two centuries, have kept the windy town of Haarlem in hot water and produced more warriors and bristlers than any ten families in the place; and so truly did he inherit this family peculiarity, that he had not been a year in the government of the province before he was universally denominated William the Testy. His appearance answered to his name. He was a brisk, wiry, waspish little old gentleman, such a one as may now and then be seen stamping about our city in a broad-skirted coat with huge buttons, a cocked hat stuck on the back of his head, and a cane as high as his chin. His face was broad, but his features were sharp; his cheeks were scorched into a dusky red by two fiery little gray eyes, his nose turned down, pretty much like the muzzle of a pug-dog.

Ancient tradition speaks much of his learning, and of the gallant roads he had made into the dead languages, in which he had made captive a host of Greek nouns and Latin verbs, and brought off rich booty in ancient saws and apothegms, which he was wont to parade in his public harangues, as a triumphant general of yore his spolia opima. Of metaphysics he knew enough to confound all hearers and himself into the bargain. In logic he knew the whole family of syllogisms and dilemmas, and was so proud of his skill that he never suffered even a self-evident fact to pass unargued. It was observed, however, that he seldom got into an argument without getting into a perplexity, and then into a passion with his adversary for not being convinced gratis.

He had, moreover, skimmed smartly on the frontiers of several of the sciences, was fond of experimental philosophy, and prided himself upon inventions of all kinds. His shoe, which he had fixed at a Bowyer or cobbler's seat at a short distance from the city, just at what is now called Dutch Street, soon abounded with proofs of his ingenuity: patent smoke-jacks that required a horse to work them; Dutch ovens that roasted meat without fire; carts that went before the horses; weathercocks that

turned against the wind; and other wrong-headed contrivances that astonished and confounded all beholders.

It is in knowledge as in swimming; he who founders and splashes on the surface makes more noise, and attracts more attention, than the pearl-diver who quietly dives in quest of treasures to the bottom. The vast acquisitions of the new Governor were the theme of marvel among the simple burghers of New Amsterdam; he figured about the place as learned a man as a Bonze at Peking, who had mastered one-half of the Chinese alphabet, and was unanimously pronounced a "universal genius!"

Thus end the authenticated chronicles of the reign of William the Testy; for henceforth, in the troubles, perplexities and confusion of the times, he seems to have been totally overlooked, and to have slipped forever through the fingers of scrupulous history. . . . Washington Irving.

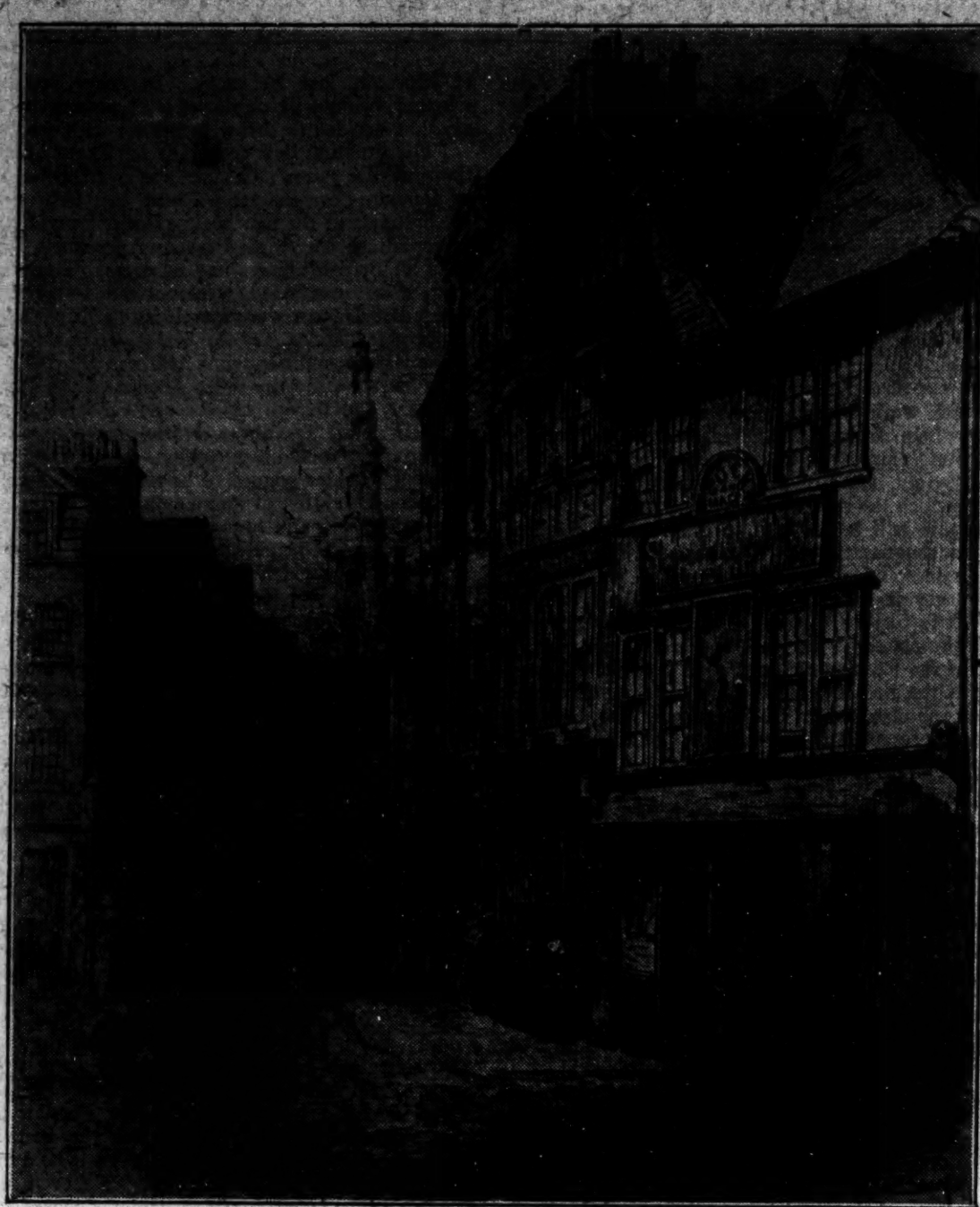
The Victoria Falls

So utterly peaceful is that last wide reach, studded and gemmed with wooded islands and rocky reefs, so lost is the roar of the shattered river in the depths below, that a newcomer from the North would see but one sign of coming danger. Beyond a certain chain of rock and island more forest is visible, but no more river; and the forest is dim and fitfully seen, because where the river should be is only a mist, rising, drifting, shifting, full of the iridescence of melting rainbows. I have heard it said that the greatest beauty of Niagara is the long transparent green wave in which the river lifts itself for the plunge. Here there is no such wave, but another kind of beauty, serene and various. From Livingstone Island, which hangs on the edge, you may see the line of the Falls, bright, level, hardly tremulous, stretching away to fade in profile after profile of dark rock-buttresses and plumed islets: from a projecting mass of rock below the island you look very closely on the face of the great river at the moment when it glides smooth and swift and crystalline over the brink of that tremendous chasm. When the mass, the force of the water thus hurled downward and onward is considered, it seems as though it must of necessity wear a passage for itself in the line of its leap and of a breadth somewhat corresponding to that of its upper course. But this is not so. A deep cleft has opened in the earth and into this the whole Zambesi pours itself; it dissolves, it vanishes, and from the chaos of smoking spray, the white everlasting turmoil in which it disappears, there issues, almost at right angles to the river's course, a tortuous torrent scarcely a hundred yards wide, flowing turbid and angry, in sharp zig-zags between frowning cliffs.

Giving to this fresh of Giant Nature, the drama of the Zambesi, the splendor of catastrophe and of the great cataract, is played as it were on a gigantic stage immediately opposite a kind of terrace, along which the puny human spectators walk like intelligent insects and view at their ease the whole stupendous spectacle. The terrace is the top of the cliff on the other side of the gorge into which the river falls—a gorge so deep that St. Paul's with its dome could lie concealed in it—and runs above on a level with the top of the Falls for the mile and a quarter of their breadth. This great breadth of water does not stretch itself out in plunging foam, bare and immediately visible from shore to shore. Its line is irregular, curving into bays, broken by the beautiful islets that hang upon the verge, their sloping platforms of rock half foamed over by the silver water. But all along the face they can be seen across that seems but a narrow chasm with the wide bright watery veil of them dropping and dropping into the marvellous cloudland of spray and foam, in all the beautiful monotony of falling water; monotonous because its forms are for ever shifting and for ever there. The sunshine caught in the mass of spray, shivers iridescent. A rainbow of a glory heaven cannot show, springs from the abyss. It glows among the white foam-wreaths below, it stretches shining in all its colors, over the rocks and trees and the majestic face of the Falls. Sometimes it quivers below the light of the sun, and sometimes it rises above in a gigantic triumphal arch. Often it may be seen, as Livingstone saw it, with a double almost as brilliant as itself. There is the moon-rainbow too. We chased it all through the Rain Forest, when the darkness was black where the boughs closed overhead and in the clearer spaces the white moon made patterns of them on the ground. The Rain Forest is curiously warm at night, close and damp and dripping, like a hot-house. We found our moon-rainbow at last, a pale spectral thing, hovering in a corner below the Devil's Cataract. It had hardly been worth the seeking for the light of the brilliant full moon on the Falls, on rock and forest, on precipice and wildly whirling water below, was a fairer sight to see. Best seen was it from the railway bridge, where, looking up the gorge between its dark walls, you perceive the ghostly water falling and smoking into spray over the pool called the Boiling Pot—"Pastels under the Southern Cross," by Margaret L. Woods.

The Preface

Is a preface exquisitely written? No literary morsel is more delicious. Is the author inveterately dull? It is a kind of preparatory information, which may be very useful. It argues a deficiency of taste to turn over an elaborate preface unread: for it is the altar of the author's roses, every drop distilled at an immense cost. It is the reason of the reasoning, and the folly of the foolish. —Isaac D'Iserail.



"The Cook and Magpie," by A. W. Bayes

A Bit of Old London

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most people have heard the story of the American visitor who was being shown the sights of London by an English friend. When their wanderings had come to an end, the latter asked the visitor what he thought of England's capital. He replied, "It will be a nice place when it is finished."

There is, luckily, very little likelihood of this consummation ever being brought about, but, in the meantime, there is undoubtedly some sort of "finishing" process going on which now and again appears to be a little drastic in its methods. In any case it robs the city of many a precious bit of "old London," two words which have a strong attraction for many a Londoner, although it is not always an easy matter to define the attraction in question. It is made up, probably, of diverse ingredients: a quaint picturesque, a genuine "patina," and old, interesting associations.

In the annals of this old London, mans and hostilities play a by no means unimportant part, a few still remain, but many have come under the "finishing" process. To this category belongs the subject of an etching by A. W. Bayes, "The Cook and Magpie" of Drury Lane. He seems to have had the true love of, and an open eye for, the red-roofed beauty of vanishing, indeed now most vanished, London; and he has left a series of very charming etchings, many of which at the present time have a distinct historic value, apart from their artistic merit. He rendered the peculiar mood of his different "motifs" with artistic feeling and great technical skill, and he has found successors who are doing their share in preserving, in pictorial form such old landmarks as might otherwise pass into oblivion.

Esmond's Daughter Describes Him

My dear and honored father, Colonel Henry Esmond, whose history, written by himself, is contained in the accompanying volumes, came to Virginia in the year 1718, built his house at Castlewood, and here permanently settled. After a long stormy life in England he passed . . . years in peace and honor in this country; how beloved and respected by all his fellow citizens, how inexpressibly dear to his family, I need not say. His whole life was a benefit to all who were connected with him. He gave the best example, the best advice, the most bounteous hospitality to his friends; the tenderest care to his dependants; and bestowed on those of his immediate family such a blessing of fatherly love and protection as can never be thought of by us, at least, without veneration and thankfulness; and my son's children, whether established here in our Republic, or at home in the always beloved mother country, from which our late quarrel hath separated us, may surely be proud to be descended from one who in all ways was so truly noble. . . . My children will never forget the

appearance and figure of their revered grandfather; and I wish I possessed the art of drawing (which my papa had in perfection), so that I could leave to our descendants a portrait of one who was so good and so respected. My father was of a dark complexion, with a very great forehead and dark hazel eyes, overhung by eyebrows which remained black long after his hair was white. His nose was aquiline, his smile extraordinarily sweet. How well I remember it, and how little any description I can write can recall his image! He was of rather low stature, not being above five feet seven inches in height; he used to laugh at my sons, whom he called his crutches, and say they were grown too tall for him to lean upon. But small as he was, he had a perfect grace and majesty of deportment, such as I have never seen in this country, except perhaps in our friend Mr. Washington, and commanded respect wherever he appeared.

In all bodily exercises he excelled, and showed an extraordinary quickness and agility. Of fencing he was especially fond, and made my two boys proficient in that art; so much so that when the French came to this country with Monsieur Rochambeau, not one of his officers was superior to my Harry, and he was not the equal of my poor George, who had taken the King's side in our lamentable but glorious War of Independence.

Neither my father nor my mother ever wore powder in their hair; both their heads were as white as silver, as I can remember them. My dear mother possessed an extraordinary brightness and freshness of complexion; . . . Though I never heard my father use a rough word, 'twas extraordinary with how much awe his people regarded him; and the servants on our plantation, both those assigned from England and the purchased negroes, obeyed him with an eagerness such as the most severe taskmasters round about us could never get from their people. He was never familiar, though perfectly simple and natural; he was the same with the meanest man as with the greatest, and as courteous to a black slave girl as to the Governor's wife. . . . he set the humblest people at once at their ease with him, and brought down the most arrogant by a grave satiric way, which made persons exceedingly afraid of him. His courtesy was not put on like a Sunday suit, and laid by when the company went away; it was always the same; whether for a dinner by ourselves or for a great entertainment. They say he liked to be the first in his company; but what company was there in which he would not be first? When I went to Europe for my education, and he passed a winter at London with my half-brother, my Lord Castlewood and his . . . lady, I saw at Her Majesty's Court some of the most famous gentlemen of those days; and I thought to myself none of these are better than my papa; and the famous Lord Bolingbroke, who came to us from Dawley, said as much, and that the men of that time were not like those of his youth. "Were your father," he said, "to go into the woods, the Indians would elect him Sachem;" and his Lordship was pleased to call me Pocahontas. From the preface to "The History of Henry Esmond," by Thackeray.

The Voice of the Pine

'Tis night upon the lake. Our bed of boughs is built where, high above, the pine-tree sighs.

'Tis still—and yet what woody noises loom Against the background of the silent gloom! One well might hear the opening of a flower If day were hushed as this. A mimic shower Just shaken from a branch, how large it sounded. As 'gainst our canvas roof its three drops bounded! Across the rumpling waves the hoot-owl's bark Tolls forth the midnight hour upon the dark.

What mellow booming from the hills doth come?—The mountain quarry strikes its mighty drum. Long had we lain beside our pine-wood fire. From things of sport our talk had risen higher. How frank and intimate the words of men When tented lonely in some forest glen! No dallying now with masks, from whence emerges Scarce one true feature forth. The night-wind urges To straight and simple speech. So we had thought Aloud; no secrets but to light were brought. . . . And as we talked, the intense and resinous fire Lit up the towering boles, till nigh and nigher They gathered round, a ghostly company. Like beasts who seek to know what men may be.

Then to our hemlock beds, but not to sleep—For listening to the stealthy steps that creep About the tent, or falling branch, but most A noise was like the rustling of a host. Or like the sea that breaks upon the shore—It was the pine-tree's murmur. . . . —Richard Watson Gilder.

The Oregon and Santa Fe Trails

Leaving Independence (Missouri), the route followed the old Santa Fe Trail for about two days' journey, the points of interest occurring as follows: Elm Grove, Round Grove, or Caravan Grove, as it was variously called, thirty-three miles; a good camping ground. "Here stood a venerable elm tree that must have seen many ages." (Wielislaus.) Junction of Oregon and Santa Fe Trails, forty-one miles. The Santa Fe Trail being first established, a sign board was later set up to show where the Oregon Trail branched off. It bore the simple legend "Road to Oregon," and, as Wielislaus pertinently remarks, "to Japan, China, and the East Indies might have been added." Surely no unobtrusive sign never before nor since announced so long a journey. This point was a little northwest of the present town of Gardner, Kansas, the route having already passed near the modern villages of Glenn and Olathe. —E. M. Chittenden.

Treasures in Heaven

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON page 468 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy makes one of the most remarkable statements which has ever issued from human pen, remarkable because of its absolute scientific accuracy: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." The belief that life, intelligence, and substance exist in matter is the prolific cause of fear, and fear in its turn produces all the sin, disease, limitation, and death in the world. Therefore when Mrs. Eddy laid the ax at the root of the tree of materialistic belief, in the sentence above quoted, she did the greatest service for humanity that anyone could possibly have done in this age, for she also laid the ax at the root of the tree of fear, with all its harsh penalties.

Suppose one had always believed that the things which he valued most were buried in a certain place in the ground, and that he was surrounded by thieves who might at any moment rob him of them, and some one came and lovingly explained to him that his treasures were not there at all, but rested safe and secure where they could never be injured or taken from him, would it not be an immense relief? The man who believes that life, substance, and intelligence exist in matter is very much in the position of a man who believes that his treasure is buried in the ground. The very first breath of a so-called epidemic and he sees a thief who may rob him, or some one he loves, of life. A whisper of financial panic and he pictures the loss of what he believes to be his substance. Let a physician tell him that he has overworked mentally and the suggestion that he may possibly lose what he terms his reason, or intelligence, presents itself. And so every day he encounters thieves who threaten to rob him of his treasures. But let such a man learn that life, intelligence, and substance are not in matter and a load is immediately lifted from his heart. Like Christian, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," he feels as though a burden had slipped off his back, and he pursues his way with a much lighter step.

This is just what Christian Science is doing for humanity. It is showing it that the reality of all the things people value are not buried in matter, but belong to God alone and therefore belong to the real man by reason of his birthright as the son of God. No longer do the thieves of disease, lack, or death terrify one who knows that life is not in body, but consists in knowing God aright, even as Christ Jesus said. He further begins to understand that the abundance of material things which a man possesses do not constitute substance, for substance is spiritual and cannot disintegrate or be lost in any way. He also learns that intelligence is not, and never was, in a cranium, because there is but one Mind, God, and man infinitely reflects this supreme intelligence; therefore he no longer fears that his reason, or intelligence, may be lost.

Directly one begins to lay up for himself treasures in heaven, the kingdom of Mind, the constant and useless guarding of that which in reality does not exist gives place to the joyous exercise of man's spiritual birthright as the son of God. Human conditions no longer affect him as they did before. He does not become the victim of fear when the world cries hard times, for he knows that there is enough for all. Changes of weather, extremes of cold or heat, do not trouble him as they did heretofore. A certain man, the nature of whose business was such that no air could be admitted to his factory during a certain period in summer, because of the apparent injury by rust to his product, and who, because of the suffering which this condition of affairs seemed to entail, frequently had to leave his business and be taken home, gained an understanding of Christian Science through the study of Mrs. Eddy's writings in conjunction with the Bible. During many weeks of unusual weather, which followed he was very much astonished to find that he could carry on his work without difficulty. He had begun to find his treasures of health and strength in heaven, in spiritual harmony, and knew that they were, therefore, not at the mercy of atmosphere. He also began to learn that as God is the only intelligence the responsibility of his business did not rest upon him. The realization that substance is spiritual dispelled a growing fear that this same business might disintegrate or collapse. Can we not readily see what such a change of thought meant to such a man? And because his treasure was now in heaven his desires began to be there also. The things of the spirit now became the important things to him. Love began to be manifested. Concern for personal comfort gave place to solicitude for the welfare of others, and thus were kindness and compassion added to the treasures of which he had already become possessed.

More than all else, think what it means to have the treasure of one's near and dear relationships removed from earth to heaven, from the belief that relationship exists in matter, and can therefore be severed at a moment, to the certainty that it is spiritual and therefore eternal. Those who have stood every known privation, trial, and disappointment have sometimes broken under this false claim of separation. To know that life is spir-

itual, neither in nor of matter, is to know that there is no such thing as separation, that in the Father's house are indeed many mansions, and that divine Mind and its infinite idea dwell eternally at one. Healing for every sorrow, ill or privation to which the flesh is heir comes only as one learns to lay up for himself treasures in heaven; to remove all that he holds dear, as it were, from the belief that it exists in matter to the certainty that it is spiritual and eternal, and to show love and kindness for his fellow man. When one begins to find all reality in Spirit, divine Principle, his thoughts, aspirations, and desires quite naturally dwell where his treasure is, and thus he joyfully proves that to have one's treasure in heaven is to live in heaven here and now.

English Literature

A third trait of high distinction in English literature, and one not unconnected with its continuity and receptivity, is its copiousness. This is not a matter of mere number, of voluminousness; there is an abundance of kinds. In the literature of knowledge, what branch is unfruitful? and in the literature of power, what fountain head is untroubled by the rod? Only the Italian genius in its prime shows such supreme equality in diversity. How many human interests are exemplified, and how many amply illustrated, exhibiting in a true sense and not by hyperbole myriad-minded man! In the English genius there seems something correspondent to this marvelous efficacy of faculty and expression; it has largeness of power. The trait most commonly thought of in connection with Aristotle as an individual—"master of those who know"—and in connection with medieval schoolmen as a class, is not less characteristic of the English, though it appears less. Bacon, in saying, "I take all knowledge to be my province," did not so much make a personal boast as utter a national motto. The great example is, of course, Shakespeare, on whose universality later genius has exhausted metaphor; but for everything that he knew in little, English can show a large literature, and exceeds his comprehensiveness. —George Edward Woodberry.

All Were Beautiful to See

While walking through the tram and cars I chanced to look up at the sky, And saw that it was full of stars. So starry-sown that you could not, With any care, have stuck a pin Through any single vacant spot. And some were shining furiously, And some were big and some were small, But all were beautiful to see. —James Stephens.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Federal Reserve's Accounting

There comes a time in the life of any institution when an accounting of stewardship is desirable. The United States Federal Reserve banking system, which is credited with helping tremendously to carry the nation safely through the abnormal war situation, has been in operation about seven years. Now, because of some criticisms, which are perhaps to be expected, a demand for an accounting of policy, more than of money, has crystallized in a motion for an investigation of the Federal Reserve Board before a special committee of the United States Senate.

The announced object of the investigation is to secure justice alike to the country and to the board. Politics should be rigidly excluded from the inquiry. Partisanship should not enter into it. Special privilege ought not to have favored consideration. The "calling to account" ought to be conducted with the central idea of learning if the people are best served by this financial system, and if not, why not. Publicity in such a case will contribute to the general enlightenment of the millions of people who will follow the proceedings. Since comparatively little is generally known about banking, and even the authorities disagree on many points involved in finance, it will not be amiss to have an open examination, and let the members of the Reserve Board, who are surely best fitted to testify, explain exactly how the system has worked for the benefit of the people.

When the Federal Reserve Act was signed, it was declared by an eminent authority on finance that it was next in importance to the Declaration of Independence, particularly because "upon its wise administration depends the good or ill of 100,000,000 people, not for the twenty years of the act, but with amendments found necessary from time to time, for possibly many generations."

There is too much mystery about banking. This fact is admitted by the bankers themselves. At a recent meeting of the American Institute of Banking, for instance, it was announced that in order to dispel the mystery, so far as the public was concerned, a series of lectures on this subject would be given in the public schools, beginning this fall. It is also proposed to invite the children to the banks to see how the business is carried on. Such fundamental education is good, but as a complement to such instruction, a post-graduate course, such as the proposed Washington study, with lectures and explanations concerning theory as well as practice, would be valuable.

Quite naturally a system that deals with billions of dollars and, as one man puts it, "is the most gigantic financial power in the world" is bound to arouse criticism, and, since its machinery is still admittedly unperfected, constructive criticism is worth while. This is particularly so when one sponsor of the Federal Reserve Act, Senator Robert L. Owen, charges that the board has abdicated its powers in favor of the bankers, who, he says, "elect six out of nine of the directors," and "were interested in increasing the purchasing power of the dollar, and increasing the selling value of credit, that is, interest and commissions." These charges, together with any others, are either true or untrue, and it would seem fair to ask an explanation or refutation from these men who are intrusted by the people with such tremendous power.

The directors of the Federal Reserve Board have an opportunity, in their annual report, to make recommendations for changes, but the basis for such recommendations must come from the results of their relations with other men, as well as their conclusions from the impersonal workings of the system. In the light of that fact it would seem well for the governors of the system to pause in their work long enough to listen to the complaints and to defend their actions. Such a system involves the public interest too extensively to be permitted any cloak of secrecy, even if it results from the withholding of explanations. Financial privacy for trade protection, certainly, but financial secrecy to cover any exploitation of the public, or to give competitors unfair advantage, never!

What was said by a certain financial authority about the aims of the Federal Reserve System, when it was established, should not be forgotten, as it might be by one who wished to use the system for selfish purposes. At that time it was declared, "The Federal Reserve Act is an act of decentralization. Finance and banks are for the people and human development. The people do not exist for the banks, nor for potential and highly centralized finance. A new age is upon us. It is the universal age; it is the age of humanity; it is the age of decentralization of old powers that the individual unit of humanity may enter in."

All this should be remembered in the proposed investigation, for it contains the essence of the Federal Reserve Act. Decentralization was the ostensible object, but it was desired to achieve a purpose, and that fundamental purpose was to make money easier and cheaper for the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, and business people generally, by breaking any unfair financial centralization and control. It is generally acknowledged that the act has provided greater elasticity and afforded better mechanical facilities for banking, but the great issue to be kept in view is, whether the interests of the people, and therefore the prosperity of the country, have been properly served by this system that is expected to lead the way in making as reasonable as possible the scale of wages that shall be exacted for the use of money.

Relieving Russia

Quite apart from the satisfaction that will be generally felt at the prospect of something being done to relieve the distress amongst the children in Russia, the recent statement on the subject made by Mr. Hoover, head of the American Relief Administration, must be accounted one of the most encouraging which have appeared for

some time. The reason why the American Relief Administration is thus able to turn its attention to Russia is because the rest of Europe is rapidly ceasing to be in any further need of help. From taking care of some 3,500,000 children in western and central Europe, the administration is responsible now for less than a million, and it is expected that this number will be greatly reduced in the near future. The most welcome rehabilitation work is perhaps specially noticeable in Tzecho-Slovakia, where, some time ago, relief was so urgently needed. In Tzecho-Slovakia, it is reported, the children may nearly all be taken care of by their own people within the next few weeks. Neither is this all, for, according to Mr. Hoover's statement, there are already enough funds in hand to carry on the Russian work, so that there will be no need to call for further help from the United States; whilst the administration is prepared to commence its relief work within forty-eight hours of the fulfillment by Russia of terms upon which the relief is offered.

Few people will be inclined to question the justice, not to say the magnanimity, of these terms. The sine qua non is the release of all Americans held as prisoners in Russia, and variously estimated as from eight to twenty or more. It is further required that the Soviet government shall protect the American workers who would go to the aid of the Russian children, give such help as may be needed at the shelters to be set up for the purpose of carrying on the distribution work, and continue the same rations as at present, so that the relief afforded by the administration may go as far as possible.

The chief difficulty confronting the administration is likely to be the lack of transport. Northern Russia has always depended upon the south and southeast for the greater part of its food supplies, but today, owing to the failure of the transport system, it is as difficult for the north to secure supplies from these districts as it is to secure them from the United States. Indeed, the opinion in authoritative quarters is that it may be possible, at first, to provide food and clothing only for those children in the localities accessible by railway. As to the industrial and economic condition of the country, the United States Department of Commerce, which has, for some time past, been engaged in securing information on this subject, is of opinion that the worst that has been published has not been exaggerated. The agricultural condition of the country is apparently more difficult to determine, but the need for relief, on the widest possible scale, is terribly evident. In these circumstances, it is welcome indeed to find that the Soviet Government has promptly accepted all the American stipulations, and that a start in the relief work may reasonably be looked for within the next few days.

A Restrictive Law Should Restrict

A WASHINGTON review of the activities under the new United States immigration law gives the gratifying assurance that the law is being enforced and the new restrictive regulations fairly well observed. Still, there is no denying the fact that whatever of success has been attained, thus far, has been uphill work. Nobody could have supposed that restriction of immigration into this country would be easy. The movement was rather too general, too much of the mass order, for that. In fact, the conditions which made necessary the restrictive law were almost a guaranty that the application of it would prove somewhat difficult.

The difficulty comes mainly in the indisposition of foreign authorities and the steamship companies to cooperate wholeheartedly to make the law effective. The old inclination, to rush the gates at immigration ports, is still evident, when a small fleet of trans-Atlantic passenger steamships hovers for three or four days just outside the three-mile limit, waiting for the advent of a new month in order that the immigrants they are bringing may hope for an entrance on the basis of the new quotas that begin to run as one month changes into another.

Such things inevitably result in bringing pressure to bear upon the immigration authorities, toward the breaking down of the law and the permitting of unwarranted entrances. The "hardship" and "suffering" that are represented to be the result of a strict enforcement are offered as reasons why the mere arrival of would-be residents should be accepted as a basis for admitting them in excessive numbers. It is possible to tell some rather pitiful stories about what happens when new arrivals are excluded. The trouble is that too often these pitiful tales are not properly balanced by stories of the willingness of those who figure in them to hazard the trip across the Atlantic on a chance of being able to get into the country despite the law. That willingness to take a chance must be largely responsible for whatever difficulties are being encountered in the strict enforcement of the law at present. But such hazards should not be encouraged, either by the cupidity of steamship companies or by the laxity of immigration officials on the American side. It is to be remembered that the very purpose of the new law is to restrict. It was intended and expected to shut out many who might wish, and attempt, to secure entrance into the country. It must restrict, and drastically, if it is to carry out its purpose. The same forces that opposed the passage of the law may be persistent in trying to gain their ends in spite of it. Yet the officers of the immigration service, and all who have authority over their activities, should be guided by the spirit of the law, as well as the letter.

After all, there is something else than the comfort and the convenience of would-be immigrants to consider in this connection. There is the safety and well-being, indeed the very national life, of the millions who have already become, in fact as well as in name, Americans.

The Situation in Persia

WHAT Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Minister, described, the other day, in the House of Lords, as "the atmosphere of incurable intrigue that prevails among the Teheran politicians" would appear to have resulted in a decision by the Persian Government which can be described only as disastrous. Notwithstanding all her bitter experiences of Russia in the past, Persia has now virtually decided to abandon the Anglo-Persian agreement in favor of the treaty signed with the Soviet authorities

at Moscow, last February. In other words, Persia, whether voluntarily or not it is at present impossible to say, has decided to throw in her lot with the Bolsheviks.

The situation thus created is not exactly new. When the Sipahdar Azam's Cabinet was overthrown by a force of Persian Cossacks from Resht, last February, one of the first acts of the new régime under Seyyid-ed-Din was to repudiate the Anglo-Persian Agreement, and to dismiss all British officers and advisers. These acts, however, it was explained, were not due to any hostility to Great Britain, but were merely an "affirmation of sovereign rights," and some color was given to this explanation when, after a sufficient time had been allowed to elapse to demonstrate fully the independence of the Persian Government, the British officers and advisers were recalled to their posts. To these erratic proceedings the British Government took no exception, at the time. The new Persian Premier seemed to be really desirous of purging the Administration of its many abuses, and of instituting many necessary and far-reaching reforms. And the British Government has always shown itself eager to support any movement which seemed to aim at enabling Persia to stand on her own feet.

What might have happened had Seyyid-ed-Din remained in office it is impossible to say. His methods, it is true, were nothing if not drastic. At one time 200 of the most notable figures in Persian politics, many of them former ministers, had been thrown into prison. Still, he honestly aimed at reform, not only in the administration of public affairs, but in the social life of the country as a whole. His brief term of office saw an attempt to suppress the sale of opium and alcoholic liquors and the prohibition of gambling. Seyyid-ed-Din, however, was forced to resign, some weeks ago, and since then, as the result apparently of the most insistent Bolshevik propaganda, British prestige has been steadily undermined. Moreover, notwithstanding the fact that the Russo-Persian Treaty of February last specially provides for the withdrawal of all Russian troops from Persian territory, a considerable force still remains in the Persian province of Gilan, and the presence of this force has no doubt aided, as it was intended to aid, the drift toward Russia which has been so marked during the past few weeks. Meanwhile, all British officers in Persia who were engaged in reorganizing the Persian army have been recalled, and the loan which the British Government was preparing to make to Persia is held in abeyance.

The true nature of the Bolshevik advance in Persia, those who have followed the situation with any care will have no difficulty in determining. The Russian movement towards warm water, so dear to the heart of the czars, has not been abandoned.

Changes in American Rural Plays

A STRIKING phase of the modern drama is the change of style in rural plays that has come about during the last fifteen years. This drama appears to be a reflection of the naturalistic tendency that has affected the whole drama of the twentieth century, a tendency, however, that was not to be noticed in rural plays until long after it had changed the whole school of plays dealing with city life. The change that came over the rural drama may pretty definitely be traced to the success of folk plays at the Abbey Theater, Dublin, for it was after the first tour of the Irish players in the United States that many rural plays in the naturalistic vein of the Irish plays were written in America. Another influence in starting this new school of rural plays was doubtless the Washington Square players of New York, who have been the chief producers in recent years of important one-act plays.

The distinguishing feature about the new rural drama has been its escape from the trite formula stories that had long done service in the rustic melodramas that were produced for so many years in the Drury Lane Theater, London, and the corresponding style of play that held the American stage for forty years after the pattern had been made by Dion Boucicault in such pieces as "The Octoroon." The influence of Boucicault was so strong that we see Augustus Thomas following it in his first important play, "Alabama." Indeed, Mr. Thomas has been a rather consistent follower of Boucicault in all the melodramas that he has written.

Only Charles Hoyt, in the United States, managed to escape from the Boucicault tradition in writing the long series of rural plays, of which "A Temperance Town" was perhaps the best. Hoyt, of all the American writers of rural plays of his time, managed to put something like real character studies into his comedies. Hoyt, unlike most of the other writers, was a lover of country life and a keen student of rural types. Hoyt's plays, even at their best, however, are hardly worthy of the term drama, measured by the artistic standards of the work that is being done today in this field by Miss Susan Glaspell, author of "Inheritors," "Bernice," and "Trifles," or the work of Miss Zona Gale in "Neighbors" and "Miss Lulu Bett." But once in a while Hoyt did escape from the conventionalizing method of characterization, and, in view of his great superiority to writers of his time in this field, deserves only the highest praise for his original work. Writers since his time, however, have seen the whole modern drama reorganized by Ibsen, Shaw, and dozens of other writers who came later into the theater. Writers of rural plays today have a remarkable variety of first-rate models, and chief among these plays is the whole school of modern Irish drama, for this drama is almost exclusively rural.

Of course, in saying that a modern rural drama worthy of the name has arisen only within the past twenty years one need not forget to mention such really admirable character sketches as "The Old Homestead" and a group of long-forgotten pieces that once held a favorite place in the repertory of the old American stock companies. Playgoers of the eighties in Boston cherish among their pleasantest memories a picture of William Warren, the great comedian of the Boston Museum stock company, in the part of Jefferson Scattering Batkins in "The Silver Spoon," and there was Billy Florence and his popular comedy of "The Mighty Dollar" and, of course, Joseph Jefferson in the most popular of all rural plays, "Rip Van Winkle."

All of these pieces, however, belong to an artificial

romantic type of play which went out with the nineteenth century, so far as its recognition as drama was concerned. This is not to say that a play is not art unless it is naturalistic or realistic, but merely that these old-time plays were neither strictly one thing nor the other. They were, indeed, stage entertainments built up around some interesting piece of character acting in which the chief player had specialized for many years.

Nor is it intended to imply that the modern naturalistic rural play is necessarily more entertaining than these famous comedies of the past. The simple difference is that the point of view has changed. The emphasis has been shifted from the play as a vehicle for an actor pure and simple to the play as the vehicle for an idea—from a play that was largely compiled of affected stock situations to a play that has very few situations that can be isolated and studied in themselves. For this modern type of rural play has character as its chief impulse rather than a vigorous plot. In general, it may be said, in the words of Galsworthy, that character is plot in these plays.

It is not desired to recommend character above plot in all instances, for the fact is that many persons can make very entertaining plays without using any original characterization at all. These persons have a gift for plot and for manipulation and refreshing of familiar expedients. But it will probably be generally agreed that the rural drama of character is of a higher type than the conventional rural drama of traditional situation and stock stories. Thus far the rural drama of this new type has seldom found expression in a full length play; but this is probably a result of tradition rather than a true test of the merits of the naturalistic type of rural play. Certainly Miss Gale's comedy, "Miss Lulu Bett," which is distinctly in the new vein, was one of the events of the past season in New York, as it will assuredly be of the coming season on tour. It is probable that for a good while to come rural plays of the traditional type, of which "Lightnin'" is a good example, will continue to be favored for production by the managers who test the probable success of a play by the success of similar plays in the past. One cannot doubt, however, that the next few years will see a number of rural dramas in this new vein, drawing their plots from actual conditions in the small towns rather than from the traditional sources of stock theatrical situations. The theater, surely, has a place for many such delightfully true commentaries on rural character as have been represented recently in the United States by "Miss Lulu Bett" and in England and Ireland by Robinson's "The Whiteheaded Boy."

Editorial Notes

Fiji agrees with those wise onlookers who believe that the world's center of gravity has shifted to the Pacific. It goes further and cherishes the conviction that the commercial center of gravity may yet rest in comfortable proximity to Suva. A few years ago, the assertion that the picturesque tropical outpost within a few days' steam of Sydney would become the heart of a new federation of western Pacific islands, under the British flag, would have seemed grotesque. Today many thoughtful men in the Pacific regard this federation as inevitable. Not a decade back Australians would have laughed at the thought of Fiji as a successful trade competitor. Today the government in Suva is planning for a subsidized line of steamships, running from London through the Panama Canal, thus enabling Fiji to act as the distributing center for the western Pacific. It is even reported that the Commonwealth's own line of steamers may accept the contract. The report seems hardly credible, although Sydney takes it very seriously. Possibly the interests of the Commonwealth as shipowner and those of the Commonwealth as paternal guardian of its own commerce sometimes conflict.

IN SOME sections of the United States, particularly in the south, agricultural schools are being defended against attacks made by those who insist that these institutions be abolished. The defense should be a simple and an easy one. The record of such schools, especially where they have been brought to reasonable efficiency, speaks for itself. If there has been failure in individual instances, no doubt this failure can be traced to lack of support by the taxpayers. In most sections of the country, agricultural schools and colleges, during the last twenty years, at least, have given a very satisfactory account of themselves. Their graduates, both from the long and short courses provided, have increased production on the farms and in the orchards, and have raised the standard of farming. Now, from present indications, these same efficient agriculturists are well started on an undertaking to find a better and more efficient way of marketing the products which they have for sale, a way which will benefit themselves and the ultimate consumer. With this end accomplished, their critics will find it more than ever difficult to make a case against the farmers' schools.

A FRENCH journal notes with some heart-searching that the Panama Canal returns for 1920 show the commercial navigation through the canal during the year to have exceeded 10,000,000 tons. The heart-searching is a tardy tribute to Ferdinand de Lesseps. That remarkable engineer and diplomatist having, some half century ago, successfully carried through the gigantic undertaking of the Suez Canal construction, turned his attention to the still greater project of cutting the Panama Canal. His project failed; he was accused of deceiving the people. Eminent jurists pronounced that he could not really have believed in the possibility of the canal. Yet de Lesseps' highest ambition did not contemplate the transit through the canal of more than 7,000,000 tons a year.

It is a question just how much benefit will come to people who have suffered damages in Mexican revolutions, as a result of President Obregon's invitation for a meeting of representatives of countries whose nationals are thus concerned. In spite of the tendency of Mexico in the past to evade reparation for lawlessness within her borders, there is hope that some real settlement will now be effected. Surely the improvement in the Mexican situation warrants some acceptance of a national conscience in this matter.